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ABSTRACT

This book provides readings and student lessons about the Philippines. Lessons and activities follow a chronological sequence and provide a good resource for those interested in the Philippines. The materials begin with prehistoric times and continue to the presidency of Corazon Aquino. Each chapter provides background information along with a glossary, student activities, and project suggestions. Chapters include: (1) "The Land and People of the Philippines"; (2) "Prehistory of the Philippines"; (3) "European Colonization of the Philippines"; (4) "United States Presence in the Philippines"; (5) "The Independent Philippines: Presidents and Issues"; and (6) "The People of the Philippines Today." The volume concludes with a 26-item bibliography. (EH)

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THE PHILIPPINES:
Historical Overview

Centers for Southeast Asian and Philippine Studies
School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies
University of Hawai'i

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by Julie Shackford
Edited by Belinda A. Aquino
Partially funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
March 1990

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INTRODUCTION

This book of readings and accompanying student lessons on the Philippines has been developed and assembled at the Center for Philippine Studies at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. The project was initiated at the request of educators across the United States who have expressed their concern about the lack of educational materials on the Philippines for intermediate and high school students. This book was generated to meet that lack of Philippine educational material in the public schools for the benefit of American students.

Lessons and activities follow a chronological sequence, and educators will find that the entire book provides a good resource for students interested in the Philippines, although the individual teacher may wish to select specific sections of the book to emphasize.

Julie Shackford, who holds an M.A. in Southeast Asian Studies from the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, introduces the reader to the area in pre-historic times and continues the lessons into the stormy presidency of Corazon Aquino. Each narrative section of the book is amply provided with labeled and blank maps, as well as numerous activities which can be used as open book tests, in classroom discussions, or as homework assignments.

Some sections of the book will require more teacher assistance than others, but the lessons are well organized and will provide sufficient background to enable the student to complete the activities at the end of each lesson by referring to the reading preceding it.

The Center for Philippine Studies is pleased to offer this book to classroom teachers in Hawai'i, and in other states and countries, who would like their students to learn about the history, geography, and culture of the Philippines. It is hoped that it will contribute to a better understanding of a country that has long-standing ties with the United States and its people, nearly two million of whom now live in this country.

The Center wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the Henry Luce Foundation, Inc., without whose financial assistance "The Philippines: Historical Overview" would not have been possible. We also acknowledge the assistance or comments of professors Benedict J. Tria-Kerkvliet, Michael L. Forman, Bonifacio S. Salamanca, Oscar L. Evangelista, and Patricia Horvatich. Mita Veloro, SUNY doctoral candidate in Anthropology, also went over the manuscript and suggested changes.

For further information on obtaining this book please contact the Center for Philippine Studies, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1890 East-West Road, Moore Hall 416, Honolulu, HI 96822, telephone (808) 956-2686, fax (808) 956-2682.

Belinda A. Aquino
Editor

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CHAPTER 1: THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The population of the Philippines is around 63,200,000 people. Filipinos live and work in an area which encompasses 300,000 sq. kilometers of land on 7,109 islands and islets. Today in the Philippines, one can come into contact with a diversity of lifestyles ranging from those of people grouped as cultural communities (or ethnic minorities) who have many different sets of traditions developed well before Spanish colonization, to the fast-paced lives of international businessmen and women who reside in Manila and other big cities. In the cities, great diversity also can be seen; often there are high-rise apartments in the same neighborhood as "squatters" who live in the streets or in homemade cardboard houses.

The majority of Filipinos make a living from agriculture and fishing in lowland and coastal areas, while in the mountains, the people also grow rice and other crops as well as hunt. In more urban centers, people might work in factories, in offices or in the "service and tourist economy," meaning that they work in hotels, shops and restaurants. Filipinos might also work as wage-laborers on plantations and in timber operations.

There are many ways to categorize the people of the Philippines although no set of categories will truly include every Filipino. Most people identify themselves strongly with their religion. In the Philippines, there are two major world religions, Christianity, (90% of the population) and Islam (5-7%). In addition, each Cultural Community practices its own distinct religion. These number in the hundreds.

Filipinos also feel a strong bond with the area in which they were born and raised, so that, for many people, allegiance to extended family, village, and then local area is just as important as their Filipino heritage. The islands of the Philippines have been divided by the government into 12 geographical regions which stretch from the northernmost island groups of Babuyan and Batanes, 50 miles south of Taiwan, to the islands of the Sulu Archipelago which nearly reach northern Borneo, in Malaysia. Each region is subdivided into provinces, and each

S

province has a capital. Throughout these regions, there are hundreds of different written and spoken languages and consequently, each region is home to many different kinds of people.

Part 1 Religious Groups

CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Indigenous religions in the Philippines were practiced long before Spanish colonization. Today, groups who practice these religions (known today as "cultural minorities" or cultural communities) generally tend to live in the upland or mountainous areas, where they moved, throughout the past 400 years, to avoid the colonizers. Some of these groups have as few as 200 members, which gives them little political influence. They are also separated from each other by land, by language, and by a long tradition of living independently, except to trade with one another or with lowlanders.

Members of cultural communities generally practice shifting cultivation agriculture, which means that either some members of the group or the entire group moves once every 2-3 years within a large area, so that they can find new land on which to grow rice. Apart from this, cultural communities are very diverse depending on the climate and general environmental conditions they live in and how much contact these groups have had with outsiders. Most groups of cultural communities trade with other groups or with lowlanders, hunt or fish, and have crafts which are unique to the group. Some groups are highly literate with their own type of script, other groups have intricate political systems. The main attribute of cultural communities is that they practice basically the same life-styles as they did before Spanish or American colonization, although this is rapidly changing with present conditions in the Philippines.

Muslim Filipinos

There are 13 Muslim ethnic groups of the Philippines who inhabit the island of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, and southern parts of the island of Palawan. Islam in the southern Philippines is a unique blend of Filipino and Muslim traits, but Muslim Filipinos often see themselves as

having more in common with their Islamic neighbors in Malaysia and Indonesia, and with Muslims in the Middle East, than with other Filipinos.

Muslim Filipinos also see their land and livelihood threatened by Christian Filipinos, as it has been since the beginning of Spanish colonization, 400 years ago. Ever since the Spanish trained Christian Filipinos to be soldiers to help them in their battles against the Muslim Filipinos, the Christians and Muslim Filipinos have been enemies.

Generally, the Muslim Filipinos use the same agricultural techniques as their Christian neighbors, and they also fish and hunt. However, their legal codes and other aspects of life come from the Koran, the holy book of Islam, so that some aspects of their lives are quite different from other Filipinos. As a religious and ethnic minority of the Philippines, the relationship of Muslim Filipinos with Christian Filipinos and with the Christian-dominated government is sometimes tense.

Christian Filipinos

Christian Filipinos constitute the majority. Yet, outside the bounds of their religion, Christian Filipinos have extremely varied lifestyles. In fact, even within the Christian religion, methods of practicing Christianity are different in almost every region. This is because many people strongly believe in certain individual Christian saints, and most villages are identified with this allegiance to a particular saint.

Because they are the majority, Christian Filipinos are the most visible to the rest of the world and in the Philippines, holding most of the land and government positions. In the past, Christian Filipinos were found mainly in the northern areas of the Philippines and the Visayas. However, more recently many Christian Filipinos have moved south to Mindanao and Palawan, where they have been provided with arable land by the government, something which is in short supply in the northern areas.

Chinese Filipinos

Although they are not considered members of a separate religious group in the Philippines, since they are mostly Christian now, the Chinese constitute an important minority. Even though they

make up only 1-2% of the population, Chinese people are very visible because they tend to engage in trade and small businesses, and therefore they tend to live in urban areas--50% of Chinese Filipinos reside in Manila, with other large populations in Cebu City and Davao City.

The Chinese have often been the focus of racism in the Philippines, especially during the Spanish colonial era, when they were considered to be competition for the Spanish in business. Anti-Chinese riots broke out during troubled economic periods of the 17th and 18th centuries. Later, however, Chinese Filipinos, known as mestizos, became an important part of the educated elite and helped to lead the revolution against Spain.

Chinese Filipinos were also restricted in their business endeavors during the American colonial period and during the early years of independence. Often, they were seen as having their own sub-culture within the culture, in other words, speaking Chinese, eating Chinese food, following their own holidays and religions, but this is no longer true in the Philippines. Many mainstream Filipino foods were originally introduced by the Chinese. In addition, throughout the years, many Chinese people have joined the Christian religion. Although people still see the Chinese as economic competition, the fact that this sub-group is not very active politically makes them seem less threatening. Today, the Chinese are a much more integrated part of Philippine society.

Part 2 Geographical Regions

The archipelago of the Philippines covers about 500,000 square miles of ocean. It is bordered on one side by the Pacific Ocean and on the other by the South China Sea. Because the archipelago is made up of more than 7,000 islands, the geography of this nation is radically varied and there are few blanket statements which can be made about the geography or environment of all the islands.

Perhaps the most diverse feature in these islands is the temperature, which averages about 80 degrees in the lowland areas and about 64 degrees in the highlands. Philippine weather and environment is tropical. However, because of different wind patterns which flow across these

islands, tropical does not necessarily mean heavy rainfall in all areas. Rather, the northern and southern areas get the greatest amount of rain while dry winds sweep across the middle, in the Visayas. Heavy rainfall in the north and south means heavy weathering on rocks and mountains which gives these parts of the Philippines a sharp landscape with many high peaks and narrow valleys.

The landscape is comprised of gulfs, bays, inlets, and peninsulas. There are also many active volcanos in this archipelago from the northernmost in Batanes to some in Mindanao. People tend to congregate in areas which will be best for agriculture, and there are two very wide river valleys which provide wide and fertile plains--the Cagayan in Luzon and the Agusan in Mindanao.

Some groups, mainly cultural communities, prefer the forests, which are also extremely varied. At the highest elevations, one can find pine forests, while along the swampy coasts there are mangrove swamps. There are also dense tropical rain forests and bamboo thickets, as well as forests of such usable products as the nipa palm, which has sap that is used for vinegar and alcohol and grows in coastal areas, and rattan, used for a number of products, including furniture.

What becomes clear in the Philippines is that the varied geography has created a variety of people and lifestyles. While rice is the most important crop, many Filipinos also try to make a living from what they find around them. This means that most Filipinos outside cities can collect fruits and plants which grow wild such as peppers and herbs. Most people also have a "kitchen garden" in their yards, in which various fruits and vegetables are grown. Other collectible items are found in the sea. In the Sulu Archipelago and other areas where there are coral reefs and shallow water for great distances off the coast, coral, shells, and other sea creatures are collected for eating and for selling. The coasts of other areas are extremely deep, bordering on an ocean trough in which other kinds of fish and marine life are found.

The mountains provide different woods that can be used for carving, and game such as wild pigs and deer, as well as local animals, such as alligators in Mindanao. Among the many

animals which are found throughout the Philippines are squirrels, tree shrews, lemurs, cats, monkeys, water buffalo and bats, as well as 500 species of birds which come seasonally.

The most common style of house found in the Philippines is the bamboo dwelling built on stilts with a thatched roof. These houses are built for coolness, and hardwood poles holding the house anywhere from 7-8 feet off the ground keep families safe from whatever kinds of creatures that might be wandering around below. These houses are made of light materials so that they are easy to build, and to rebuild in case of a natural disaster.

In the cities and in the growing residential suburban areas, there are ground level houses with yards paved with wood or concrete.

The Northern Philippines and Luzon

On the island of Luzon, the land provides natural borders between communities, most of which are centered economically around the large metropolis of Manila, Quezon City, Calacan City and Pasay City. Being the largest island and a large land mass, Luzon has mountain ranges which run parallel to the coasts and two wide, lowland areas which are created by fertile river valleys in the interiors. These two lowland areas are the Cagayan Valley and the Central Plain. Along the northern coasts, there are narrow coastal plains which stretch between the mountain ranges and the ocean. These areas are more difficult to use for agriculture, although this does not stop the people who live there from growing many crops. In the southeastern part of Luzon is the long narrow and somewhat volcanic peninsula, known as the Bicol region. Off the coasts of Bicol, there are many active volcanos which create smaller volcanic islands.

In the southwestern area is the huge lake known as Laguna de Bay, which was probably part of Manila Bay at one time. This lake is the largest mainland body of water in the Philippines, with a span of 356 square miles, and which can also grow during the flood season as the surrounding plains get covered over with water.

Like most of the regions in the Philippines, **Ilocos** has a few distinct geographical parts--the lowlands, or narrow coastal plain on the western coast and the mountainous area known as the

Sierra Madre Range to the east. The major cities of **Ilocos** dot the coast and this is where the population is densest and even somewhat urbanized. Six major rivers run down from the mountains to irrigate the coastal plains of **Ilocos**, upon which 53% of the country's tobacco is grown. Rice is also grown, but not in sufficient quantities to meet all the needs of the population. Instead, many farmers have switched to cash crops including sugar cane and bananas. Fishing is also an important part of the economy, as is the production of salt.

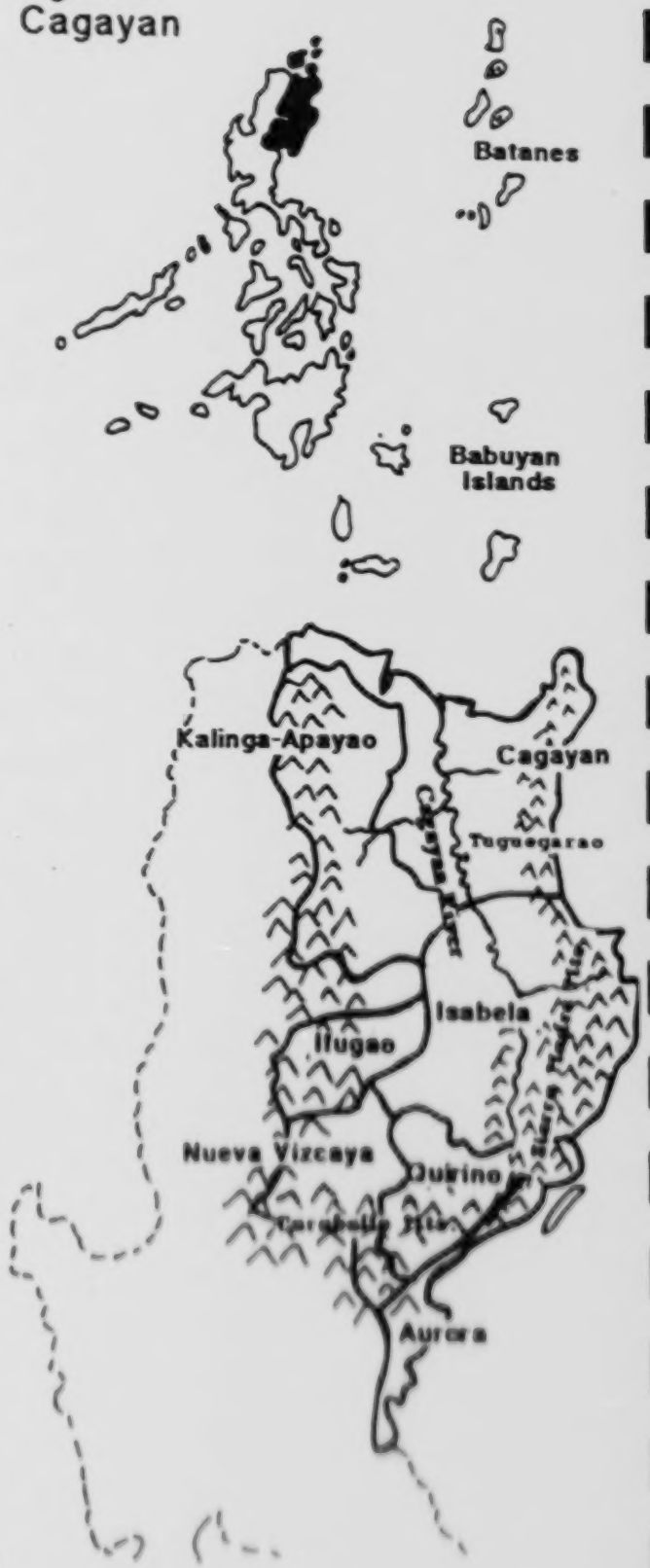
Mountainous areas have forests of Banguet Pine, as well as hardwoods. The highest elevations in these parts of the Sierra Madres is about 9,600 feet. At these heights, one can find dense moss forests. These mountainous areas are home to many cultural communities. Yams, taro, and sweet potatoes are grown here, as is rice on the intricate terraces which were built hundreds of years ago by the **Bontoc** and other groups. Mining is also important in these areas. Silver, copper, iron, and zinc as well as 74% of the country's gold output comes from **Ilocos**.

Region 2
Cagayan

The **Cagayan** region has three different types of geography. This region includes the two small island clusters north of Luzon called Babuyan and Batanes. Of the eight islands here, most originated from volcanos, some of which are still active, so that only six of these are inhabited. Y'ami, the northernmost island, is only 50 miles from Taiwan. The people on Y'ami have features similar to those of indigenous Taiwanese.

This region also includes the Cagayan River Valley, a lowland plain, and the mountain ranges which surround it on three sides--the Sierra Madres to the east, the Cordilleras to the west, and the Caraballos to the south. These are some of the most rugged mountain ranges, with peaks reaching to about 6,000 ft.

Cagayan's vast, dry grasslands are used for raising cattle, while the river's fertile soil makes this an ideal area for agriculture. Because it is surrounded on three sides by mountain ranges, there is not a lot of harsh weather, but rather a steady flow of humid air and some rain. Sixty-five percent of this area is devoted to the growing of rice, corn and other crops. The fertility of the soil allows people here to grow corn and tobacco alternately on the same land.



In the provinces of Isabela, Nueva Viscaya and Cagayan, timber operations are also under way.

Since the 1940s, the population of this area has grown steadily, with many Ilocanos moving eastward to this region. Transportation here is somewhat difficult, since many inland parts of the valley can only be reached on light barges and rafts. Cities of the **Cagayan** region however, are mostly located along the Cagayan and Chico Rivers, so that a large part of the population congregates there.

Central Luzon is known as the "rice bin of the Philippines." Because of heavy rainfall and the fact that more than four rivers come together in this area, the soil is very fertile in this lowland plain. This valley and the Cagayan River Valley are two of the largest lowland plain areas in the Philippines. This Central Plain area has a dry season and a rainy season so that, until recently, even through crops were only grown in the six-month wet season, the area still produced a rice

surplus. Today, with modern irrigation, this area produces more than enough rice to feed Manila. In this century, cash crops which have been introduced are sugar, peanuts, and tobacco.

Central Luzon has both lowlands and mountainous areas. To the west of the Central Plain are the Zambales mountains which are made up of high peaks with short rivers running through. On the higher slopes of the Zambales are dense forests, while on the lower plains, one finds grasslands. On the western coast of the Zambales, there are some wide coastal swamps which have been fenced off for fish ponds and also to produce salt.

To the east of the 40-mile wide Central Plain is the Western Cordillera, another mountain range in which logging and mining take place today. In these mountain areas, taro, yams, beans and sweet potato are grown.

By 1572, large parts of **Central Luzon** were under Spanish control, and the rest soon followed. By the 1800s it was already heavily populated, so that by the beginning of the twentieth century, there was no more land to buy. As a result, farm sizes have shrunk as the population grew. In addition, this has been the site of much controversy over land ownership and use so that the HUK movement was very strong here. Today, the population is very dense.

The **Southern Tagalog Region** is an extremely large region which includes many different kinds of terrain, people and islands. This region includes the southwestern part of the island of Luzon, Metro-Manila (in the province of Rizal) as well as the islands of Mindoro and Palawan.

Manila and its surrounding cities and suburbs greatly affect this region. It is the center of the entire Philippines, and the center of the government. Manila is located on the protected coast of the Manila Bay, so that use of the harbors is not impeded by weather. Mountains to the east of the city also protect it from tropical storms.

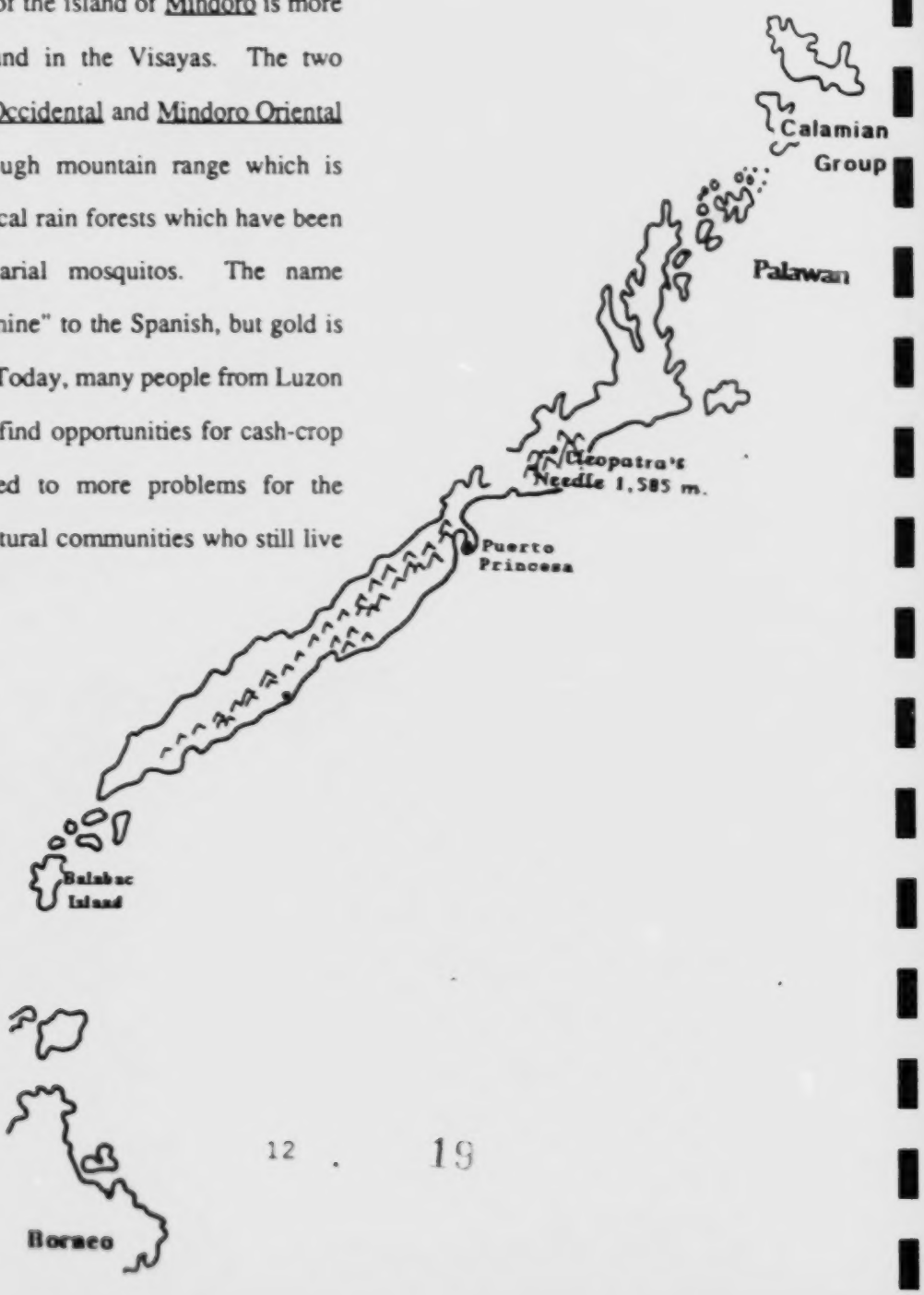
The Spanish first arrived in Manila in 1570, where they found Muslim and Tagalog settlements which they quickly destroyed. This city was also occupied by the Americans in 1898. Throughout the years, it has been wiped out by major fires and bombing and has been rebuilt many times. It is a focal point for many Filipinos who dream of a new future for themselves or are simply looking for work. By 1990, the population of metro-Manila was about eight million.

The peninsula below Manila and the small islands which lie off the tip of Luzon are also part of the **Southern Tagalog Region**. This area is largely volcanic, with many high peaks and crater lakes. Two major lakes in this section are the Laguna de Bay, which was once probably part of Manila Bay, and Lake Taal to the south. Many of these lakes have flooding periods and therefore help produce good, fertile soil, so that the area has continued to grow in population since the Spanish spread themselves out around Laguna de Bay early in their colonization

period. Despite the fact that the Spanish tried to destroy remnants of pre-Christian life, many important pre-historic remains have been found in the province of Batangas.

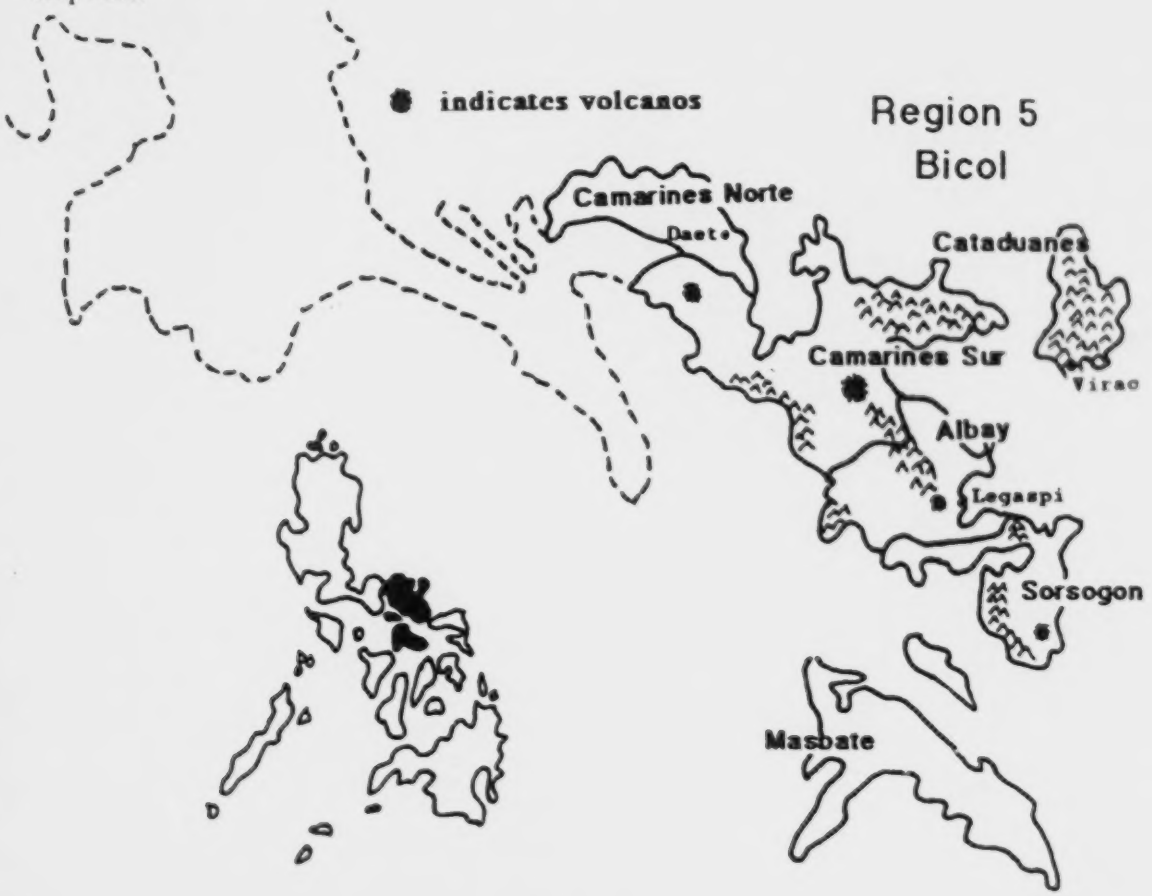
Rice, corn, coconuts, coffee and cacao are some of the crops which are grown here today. Fish ponds and salt production are also an important part of the economy and there are three petroleum refineries here.

The geography of the island of Mindoro is more like that which is found in the Visayas. The two provinces of Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental are separated by a rough mountain range which is covered by dense, tropical rain forests which have been known for their malarial mosquitos. The name Mindoro meant "gold mine" to the Spanish, but gold is no longer mined here. Today, many people from Luzon migrate to Mindoro to find opportunities for cash-crop farming. This has led to more problems for the shrinking groups of cultural communities who still live in upland areas.



The island of Palawan is an area of rugged mountain ranges and narrow coastal plains. Two high peaks of this island are Mt. Mantalingajan (6,839 ft) and Cleopatra's Needle (5,199 ft). This island's population is limited; one reason is because of the coral surrounding most coasts which makes them difficult to approach by boat.

Since World War II, however, more and more people have moved to Palawan to exploit the resources there. Manganese, chromite, mercury, and silica are mined, and the forests of this island have many different and exotic types of woods for timber. Coconuts are the major cash crop here.



The southernmost region of Luzon is **Bicol**. The majority of people here are Christian Bicolanos, who live along a narrow, volcanic peninsula in southeastern Luzon and on the smaller islands to the south. An irregular coastline and many bays and inlets make this area ideal for

fishing, so that 75% of the population here is involved in fishing, farming or logging, even though most of the forest lands of Bicol have already been cleared away to make room for the dense population. Abaca, now used for paper and previously used by the Spanish for clothing and rope, is an important cash crop in this region.

This entire region is often hit by typhoons between September and November. Even though these storms are frequent and destructive, there is plenty of farming done in Bicol, with about 60% of the land used for that purpose. There is also a fair amount of mining, especially in Camarines Norte, where gold, copper, iron, silver, lead and coal are extracted.

In the province of Albay, Legaspi City is one of the major ports of the Pacific. This port is connected to the rest of the Philippines by the new Pan-Philippine National Highway, which goes south through the eastern Philippines from Camarines Norte.

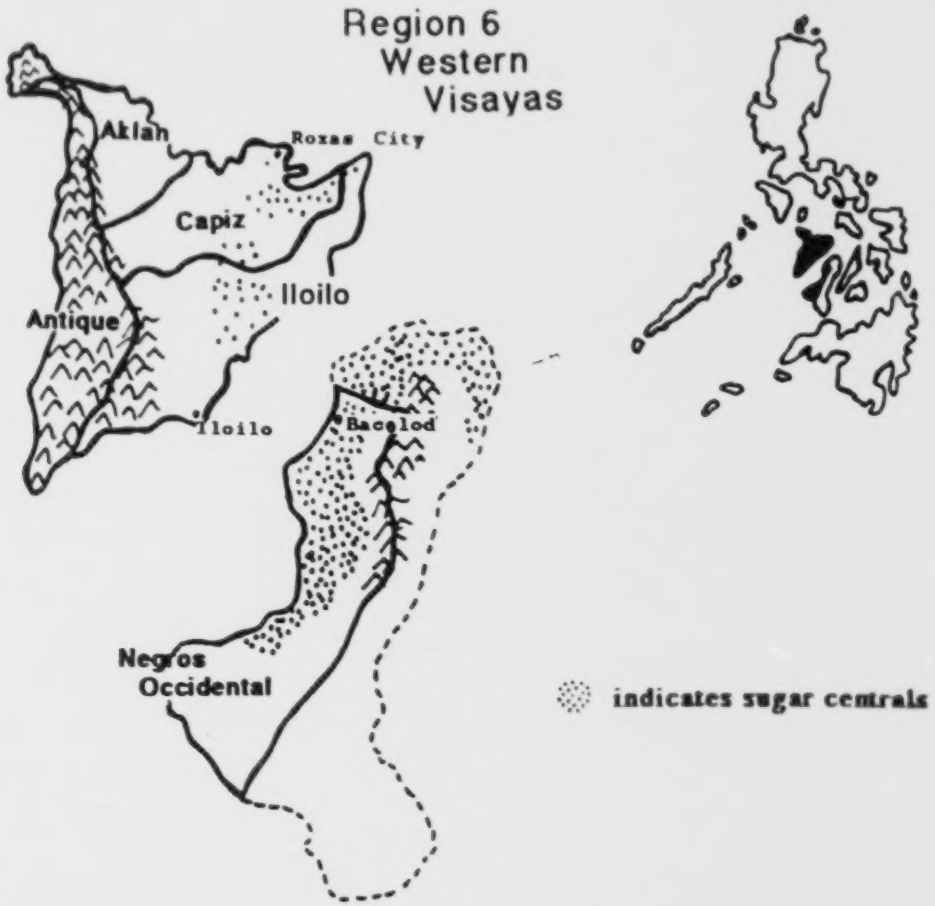
This region also includes the islands south of the Bicol peninsula in the Sibuyan Sea. These islands include Masbate, Burias, and Tacao.

The Visayas

The islands of the Visayas, including Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte and Samar, are located around the Sibuyan or Visayan Sea. This area is home to about 30% of the population of the Philippines.

In the Visayas, the islands are smaller, and are usually shaped with a large mountain range running down the center, so that the majority of the people live along coastal areas, while cultural communities tend to dwell in the mountainous parts of the islands. For these islanders, travel is often easier by crossing the narrow waterways which separate the islands than by traversing these large mountain ranges. Therefore, it is not unusual to find groups of people who speak the same language on facing coasts. Because these islands do not have large river valleys and plains, there is less room for agriculture, and consequently more Visayans migrate elsewhere than any other group, either south to Mindanao or north to Luzon to find employment or more land.

On the two islands of the **Western Visayas**, Panay and Negros, sugar is the main industry. Sixty-eight percent of all the sugar grown in the Philippines comes from the low fertile plains near the coasts of these islands. Large fishing companies export prawns, shrimp and sardines from this area, and cash-crops, including bananas, corn, rice, tobacco and pineapple, are grown.



Mining is also prevalent, but the sugar industry is the most important source of revenue for the area. A large amount of the sugar cane grown on Panay comes from the western highlands of that island which are high and broad. Negros also has wide and broad plains, which are a site for the cultural communities who live there.

This abundant sugar production takes place mainly on the broad lowlands of the Iloilo Plain and the Tabklas Plateau. Because of the sugar centrals which have grown in these areas, they have become densely populated and urbanized. Unfortunately, areas of Negros, including the northwestern coast, suffer from a rice deficiency and a high rate of landlessness among their inhabitants. Iloilo, the principle city of the Western Visayas, is located near where the Spanish first settled in this area, in 1569.

The **Central Visayas** include the island of Cebu, one of the first islands visited by the Spanish. Cebu, because it is so densely populated, has become a central area from which many people migrate, especially south to Mindanao. For this reason, Cebuano is the most widely spoken language in the Philippines. Even though there is a shortage of lowland plains here, this island has a significant coconut industry. Fresh fish and fish for canning including herring, sardines, anchovies mackerel, crab, and shrimp are abundant. Unfortunately, most of the forests have already been cut down on Cebu.

Other islands in the **Central Visayas** are Negros Oriental, Bohol and Siquijor. Because less rain falls in these areas, they produce more corn than rice. They are also known for their exportation of copra, coconut oil and commercial coconut. Fishing, rice, and mining also bring revenue into these areas, as well as sweet mangoes, jackfruit and papayas which can be exported to Japan and Hong Kong.

The **Eastern Visayas** is the most rugged area of the Visayas with the high mountain peaks of Leyte and the forests of Samar. The western coast of Leyte is the most populated area in this region. Sugar, abaca, coconut and tobacco are cash crops on Leyte, while Samar produces rice, corn and root crops. Tuna and seaweed are also important industries off the coasts of Samar, while fish ponds are used inland.

Region 8
Eastern
Visayas

Samar's humid and swampy terrain makes good land for these and for wet rice fields. Wet weather occurs on Samar because clouds are trapped here and do not move across the dryer Visayas. Samar is the third largest island of the Philippine archipelago, and is separated from Leyte by the narrow San Juanico Strait. The strait is treacherous to pass, even though at some points it is only 200 yards wide. Because of fierce typhoons, it is sometimes difficult to grow crops. Samar is an exception to the geographical rule of the Visayas. Without a major mountain range, this area has a lower, hilly terrain and many rivers which serve as transportation.

Mindanao

One old story told in Mindanao is that all of the people in this area were the same at one point, until some became Christians, some became Muslims, and the others stayed the way they were. Actually, because of high migration, Christian Filipinos, mainly Cebuanos, occupy most of the coastal areas of this region, making up 95% of the population.

Mindanao, like Luzon, is also divided into regions by natural boundaries. In Central Mindanao, are large volcanos which have created crater lakes, such as Lake Lanao, and which provide fertile alluvial soil. Like Luzon, Mindanao has large amounts of agricultural activity because of two wide river valleys, surrounding the Agusan River on the eastern coast and the Punlangi or Rio Grande de Mindanao in the central and western parts. There are also numerous smaller river plains.

Mindanao's large mountains collect the clouds coming up from the south, giving this island heavy amounts of rainfall and providing a sharp contrast with the dryer Visayas. While this is good for village agriculture, it has also brought in numerous foreign companies to grow cash crops such as pineapples and rubber trees.

The Sulu archipelago, part of **Western Mindanao**, presents a very different type of geography. Many of the 958 islands in this archipelago are less than a mile wide, and only a small percentage of them are inhabited. These islands are mainly clustered in three groups around the larger islands of Tawi-Tawi, Basilan and Jolo. Most of the economy here centers

around fishing and collecting marine life in the calm, shallow waters around the islands which are rich in fish, coral, shells, birds nests, shark, mother-of-pearl, turtle eggs, and agar, a type of seaweed popular in Japan.

On the mainland of **Western Mindanao**, the provinces of Zamboanga Del Sur and Zamboanga Del Norte are separated by a natural border of mountains, the Zamboanga Cordillera. Zamboanga City is a major port. This area of few lowlands and very dry temperatures has been recently populated by Christian Filipinos. In the northern part of this region, in a city called Dapitan, on Dapitan Bay, is the site where the famous Filipino hero Jose Rizal was exiled by the Spanish in 1892.

Many people have also migrated from the Visayas and Luzon to Northern Mindanao, which has large quantities of fertile land in the mountains and valleys around the Agusan River. This is one of the largest river systems in the Philippines, so that annual flooding in its deltas and lowlands provide ideal conditions for agriculture. Flooding also occurs around Lake Mainit, which is the fourth largest lake in the country.

The high amounts of rainfall and moist winds in this area also make it ideal for timber and other agribusiness, including the growing of sugar, tobacco, palm trees for palm oil, and fruits such as passion fruit, bananas papayas, and coconuts for coconut products such as copra. In the provinces of Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur, most cities along the coast are Cebuano speakers. Some mining for iron ores occurs in this area on the islands and uppermost parts of the peninsulas of Surigao del Norte.

In the western section of this region is the area of Bukidnon, which surrounds a larger river of Mindanao, known as the Rio Grande de Mindanao or the Pulangi. Because of the volcanic soil around the Bukidnon Plateau, as well as the heavy rainfall, this area is also quite good for agriculture, so that surplus food is the result. This area is also the site of a large pineapple industry, the Philippine Packing Company, which is a subsidiary of Del Monte. This company controls about 16,000 acres in the region.

The major city of Mindanao, Davao City is found in **Southern Mindanao**. This is also a region of great diversity. This city has a number of large ports for shipping the many natural resources found on Mindanao, and three major Philippine universities.

Southern Mindanao is the area which has grown the most in population and industry in this century. Many rivers flow through this area into the Davao gulf near Davao City. Outside this urban center, agriculture is the main business in this region. This includes the shifting cultivation of the Manobo and Bagobo peoples in highlands throughout the region, the growing farmlands which are run by Cebuanos and other immigrants and which produce rice and corn, and the large estates which grow pineapples, coconut, and abaca, among other crops.

Outside of Davao City in areas where the many tributaries of the Agusan River come together are mangrove forests with swamp and marsh vegetations. Nevertheless, this area also produces a surplus of corn and rice. Other crops which are grown in the dryer areas include cassava, sweet potatoes, gabi, tomatoes, papayas, bananas, and corn.

Rich tropical rain forests in the highlands of Southern Mindanao have also created a large lumber industry which includes the cutting and milling of timber. Because Davao City is a large national and international port city, many of the resources exploited in this region are easily transported out for commerce.

One of the regions in the Philippines with the most rainfall, and with half of this region's land on a slope, is Southern Mindanao. The area has extensive mountain ranges which is occupied by many of the cultural communities of the Philippines, who continue to make up 33% of this region. The majority of the areas in which the cultural communities reside are mountainous forests, plateaus, and plains. Some of this land has been made into national forests and parks.

Central Mindanao, like the Sulu archipelago, has a large Muslim population. Lanao del Sur, one province in this region, has a Muslim population of 99.9%. The province of Maguindanao was, at one time, known to be the home of the most powerful Muslims of Mindanao. The province of Sultan Kudarat, named after a Filipino Muslim hero renown for his bravery against the Spanish, is also an important area in the history of the Muslim Sultanates of the Philippines.

Magindanaons are the dominant Muslim group in the Philippines. Today however, the Magindanaons must share their land and resources with Christian immigrants. Since 1948, 700,000 new settlers arrived yearly in Mindanao.

Earlier in this century, this area was considered to be one large province, called Cotabato. Since that time, it has been divided into a number of provinces, which are separated mostly by their different kinds of geography in this area. Today, this region is still an area of beautiful volcanic peaks and crater lakes. Fertile alluvial soil from the volcanos makes Central Mindanao ideal for agriculture, which today includes the cash crops of coffee, coconuts, palm oil, cassava, rubber and sugar, mostly grown on large estates by a small number of powerful families. Also found in this region are some dry, mid-level plains upon which rice and corn are grown in amounts which create a surplus for the region.

In this area, there are also two main types of terrain, the highlands, which are made up of the Tiruray Highlands also known as the Cotabato Cordillera, and the lowland plains surrounding the Pulangi River or Rio Grande de Mindanao. Many cultural communities have lived in the Tiruray Highlands which are in the Southwest corner of the region, along the coast. The low-lying, swampy plain which surrounds the Pulangi River is also known as the Cotabato Valley.

GLOSSARY

1. *agar*

a type of seaweed which is found off coasts of the Philippines and which is used in Japanese food as a thickening agent for other foods, including yogurt and gelatin

2. *agribusiness*

anything pertaining to the economics of farming from fertilizing to harvesting and including farm equipment

3. *alluvial soil*

soil found near rivers or on flood plains which is gravelly, composed of sand and clay which makes it good for drainage

4. *arable land*

land which is suitable for cultivation

5. *archipelago*

a group or chain of islands

6. *copra*

meat of the coconut which is processed to make coconut oil

7. *cultural communities*

also called "ethnic groups" "hill tribes," and "minorities" in the Philippines, these groups are characterized by the fact that they still practice a pre-colonial lifestyle and religion

8. *development projects*

projects designated for the development of industries or the exploitation of natural resources, including mining, cutting trees for logging, the growing of cash crops, and the damming of rivers for hydroelectricity

9. *fish ponds*

fenced-off areas of rivers, lakes and coastal areas where fish and shellfish are caught and cultivated

10. *indigenous religions*

religions native to the area or practiced in a country prior to colonialization or proselytization

11. *Islam*

religion practiced by Muslims (see page 68)

12. *Koran*

holy book of Islam

13. *mestizo*

Filipino person of mixed ancestry which includes Spanish or Chinese blood or both

14. *mangrove swamp*

swampy area in tropical coastal regions where mangrove trees or shrubs grow; these trees are characterized by their thick roots and are propped up above the water by them

15. *nipa palm*

a type of palm which grows in wet areas and which is used for weaving, basketry, and to make palm wine

16. *rattan*

palm with long and ropy stems, used to make cane furniture

17. *shifting cultivation*

a kind of farming, also called "swidden" or "fallow swidden" in which a plot of land is burned, then cultivated with nutrients that come from the burning process; after 2-3 years of cultivation, this land is left to grow into bush or jungle again so that the farming group moves on to another plot and can return after about 10 years

18. *sugar central*

area where sugarcane is brought and processed into sugar products including molasses, refined sugar, etc.

19. *sultanate*

a civic unit or region of an Islamic area which is ruled by a sultan

MATCH THE COLUMNS

__1. agriculture	A) type of seaweed popular in Japan
__2. shifting cultivation	B) 60% comes from Panay and Negros
__3. 63,200,000	C) capital city of Western Negros
__4. copra	D) areas mandated by government for new industries and exploitation of natural resources
__5. mangrove swamp	E) area famous for growing tobacco
__6. alluvial	F) coconut meat processed into oil
__7. Koran	G) population of Manila
__8. Central Luzon	H) how most Filipinos make a living
__9. agar	I) type of farming where farmers move every 2-3 years
__10. Davao	J) "the rice bin of the Philippines"
__11. Sierra Madre	K) place where hero Jose Rizal was exiled
__12. Bontoc	L) coastal area where trees grow out of the water
__13. Muslim Filipinos	M) meant "gold mine" to the Spanish
__14. Dapitan Bay	N) holy book of the Muslims
__15. Ilocos	0) mountain range found in Luzon
__16. Mindoro	P) Filipinos who practice Islam
__17. Iloilo	Q) capital city of Southern Mindanao
__18. 1,728,400	R) group known for rice terraces in Luzon
__19. development project	S) soil found on flood plains or near rivers
__20. sugar	T) population of the Philippines

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Philippines has around_____ islands and islets.

2. Christian Filipinos make up about_____% of the population.

3. The northernmost major island in the Philippines is _____.
and the southernmost is _____.

4. The island of Palawan is part of the _____region,
even though it lies to the east of the _____.

5. _____ is the capital city of the Philippines.

6. _____is the population of Metro-Manila.

7. Cultural communities tend to live in _____ areas.

8. The Sulu archipelago is composed of three major island groups:

9. _____ is 50 miles north of the northernmost Philippine island.

10. 50% of Chinese Filipinos reside in_____.

11. Average temperatures of the Philippines _____degrees in the lowlands and _____degrees in the highlands.

12. Many Filipinos get vegetables and fruit from their_____.

13. _____palms produce sap used for vinegar and alcohol.

14. The dryest areas of the Philippines are the regions which are found in the
_____.

15. The Sulu archipelago is made up of_____islands, but only _____ are inhabited.

16. In rural areas of the Philippines, the most common kind of house is built on _____
with a_____roof.

17. There are about_____species of birds which live in and migrate to the Philippines.

18. The largest lake in the Philippines is _____
which is once thought to have been part of Manila harbor.

19. A _____ separates the regions of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro.

20. The San Juanico Strait separates the islands of_____and Leyte.

21. Jose Rizal was exiled in the region of Western_____.

22. _____is an agricultural technique practiced by many cultural communities.

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

23. Two reasons why the typical house of the rural Philippines is made the way it is are:

24. _____ is the largest city in Mindanao.

25. The province of _____ in Central Mindanao, has a population which is 99.9% Muslim.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

(natural resources in the Philippines)

1. List five animals found in the Philippines:

2. List ten cash crops grown in the Philippines:

3. List five ores and minerals mined in the Philippines:

4. List ten resources found in coastal areas in the Philippines:

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

(natural resources of the Philippines)

5. List five items you use every day which could originate in the Philippines:

6. A sugar central is:

7. List ten jobs or ways of making a living for Filipinos (such as but not including hunting, etc.):

8. Name three islands or regions where timber operations occur:

GENERAL QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

1. Name one major river in Luzon:

2. Name two major river systems in Mindanao:

3. Name three major mountain ranges in Luzon and the regions in which they are found:

4. Name the largest island in the Philippines:

   the second largest:

   the third largest:

5. The "rice bin of the Philippines" is in Central Luzon. Name two environmental conditions in Central Luzon which make it good for growing rice:

GENERAL QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY (cont.)

6. Name three crops which are grown in "dry agriculture," in upland areas:

7. Name three different kinds of trees growing in the Philippines:

8. Name four types of geography found in the Philippines (such as, but not including highland, peninsula, etc):

9. The geography of Samar is different for this reason:

10. The Philippines archipelago covers _____ square miles of ocean.

MATCH THE PROVINCE WITH THE REGION

(with diagonal lines)

PROVINCE	REGION
ILOCOS NORTE*	*CENTRAL LUZON
LANAO DEL SUR*	*CAGAYAN
BUKIDNON*	*BICOL
DAVAO*	*SOUTHERN TAGALOG REGION
ANTIQUE*	*CENTRAL MINDANAO
LEYTE*	*EASTERN VISAYAS
ZAMBALES*	*NORTHERN MINDANAO
SULU ARCHIPELAGO*	*ILOCOS
ISABELA*	*WESTERN VISAYAS
ALBAY*	*CENTRAL VISAYAS
RIZAL*	*WESTERN MINDANAO
CEBU*	*SOUTHERN MINDANAO

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

H 1. agriculture

I 2. shifting cultivation

T 3. 63,200,000

F 4. copra

L 5. mangrove swamp

S 6. alluvial

N 7. Koran

J 8. Central Luzon

A 9. agar

Q 10. Davao

O 11. Sierra Madre

R 12. Bontoc

P 13. Muslim Filipinos

K 14. Dapitan Bay

E 15. Ilocos

M 16. Mindoro

C 17. Iloilo

G 18. 1,728,400

D 19. development project

B 20. sugar

A) type of seaweed popular in Japan

B) 60% comes from Panay and Negros

C) capital city of Western Negros

D) areas mandated by government for new industries and exploitation of natural resources

E) area famous for growing tobacco

F) coconut meat processed into oil

G) population of Manila

H) basis for Philippine economy

I) type of farming where farmers move every 2-3 years

J) "the rice bin of the Philippines"

K) place where hero Jose Rizal was

L) coastal area where trees grow out of the water

M) meant "gold mine" to the Spanish

N) holy book of the Muslims

0) mountain range found in Luzon

P) Filipinos who practice Islam

Q) capital city of Southern Mindanao

R) group known for rice terraces in Luzon

S) soil found on flood plains or near rivers

T) population of the Philippines

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Philippines has around 7,000 islands and islets.
2. Christian Filipinos make up about 90 % of the population.
3. The northernmost major island in the Philippines is Luzon, and the southernmost is Mindanao.
4. The island of Palawan is part of the Southern Tagalog region, even though it lies to the east of the Visayas.
5. Manila is the capital city of the Philippines.
6. 8 million is the population of Metro-Manila.
7. Cultural communities tend to live in upland, highland, mountainous areas.
8. The Sulu archipelago is composed of three major island groups: Tawi-Tawi Jolo Basilan
9. Taiwan is 50 miles north of the northernmost Philippine island.
10. 50% of Chinese Filipinos reside in Manila.
11. Average temperatures of the Philippines 80 degrees in the lowlands and 64 degrees in the highlands.
12. Many Filipinos get vegetables and fruit from their kitchen gardens.
13. Nipa palms produce sap used for vinegar and alcohol.
14. The dryest areas of the Philippines are the regions which are found in the Visayas.
15. The Sulu archipelago is made up of 958 islands, but only 8 are inhabited.
16. In rural areas of the Philippines, the most common kind of house is built on hardwood poles with a thatched roof.
17. There are about 400 species of birds which live in and migrate to the Philippines.
18. The largest lake in the Philippines is Laguna de Bay which is once thought to have been part of Manila harbor.
19. A mountain range separates the regions of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro.

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

20. The San Juanico Strait separates the islands of Samar and Leyte.

21. Jose Rizal was exiled in the region of Western Mindanao.

22. Shifting Cultivation is an agricultural technique practiced by many cultural communities.

23. Two reasons why the typical house of the rural Philippines is made the way it is are: easy to remake in case of natural disaster, cheap, cool, on poles so that wild creatures don't creep in.

24. Davao City is the largest city in Mindanao.

25. The province of Lanao del Sur in Central Mindanao, has a population which is 99% Muslim.

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS
(natural resources in the Philippines)

1. List five animals found in the Philippines:

   (a) wild pigs
   (b) lemurs
   (c) cats
   (d) monkeys
   (e) water buffalos
   (f) roosters
   (g) chickens
   (h) birds
   (i) bats
   (j) fish

2. List ten cash crops grown in the Philippines:

   (a) bananas
   (b) sugarcane
   (c) copra
   (d) tobacco
   (e) sugar
   (f) cacao
   (g) coffee
   (h) rubber
   (i) peanuts
   (j) pineapples
   (k) abaca
   (l) coconuts

3. List five ores and minerals mined in the Philippines:

   (a) manganese
   (b) silver
   (c) chromite
   (d) coal
   (e) mercury
   (f) iron
   (g) silica
   (h) lead
   (i) gold
   (j) copper

4. List ten resources found in coastal areas in the Philippines:

   (a) shrimp
   (b) turtle eggs
   (c) sardines
   (d) coral
   (e) anchovies
   (f) bird's nests
   (g) mackeral
   (h) shark
   (i) shrimp
   (j) fish
   (k) agar
   (l) pearls
   (m) crab
   (n) shell fish

5. List five items you use every day which could originate in the Philippines:

   (a) tires
   (b) jewelry
   (c) clothing
   (d) furniture products made of wood
   (e) food--fish, shell fish, etc.
   (f) thermometer (mercury)
   (g) paper

6. A sugar central is:

   where sugar is grown, harvested, and processed in sugar mills

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

(natural resources in the Philippines)

7. List ten jobs or ways of making a living for Filipinos (such as but not including hunting, etc.):

(a) gathering herbs, shellfish, etc.
(b) military, headman
(c) working in factory, or restaurant
(d) fishing
(e) working at hotel, or US bases
(f) cottage industries
(g) farming, growing crops
(h) working at mining companies
(i) business man, land owner
(j) working on sugar plantations

8. Name three islands or regions where timber operations occur:

(a) Palawan, Luzon, Mindoro,
(b) Bicol
(c) Mindanao

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

1. Name one major river in Luzon:

   (a) Cagayan, Chico

2. Name two major river systems in Mindanao:

   (a) Rio Grande de Mindanao
   (b) Pulangi, Agusan

3. Name three major mountain ranges in Luzon and the regions in which they are found:

   (a) Sierra Madre, in Ilocos, Cagayan
   (b) Zambales in Central Luzon
   (c) Caraballo, Cordilleras in Cagayan

4. Name the largest island in the Philippines:

   (a) Luzon
   (b) the second largest: Mindanao
   (c) the third largest: Samar

5. The "rice bin of the Philippines" is in Central Luzon. Name two environmental conditions in Central Luzon which make it good for growing rice:

   (a) wet or rainy season
   (b) fertile soil
   (c) lowland plain
   (d) river basin

6. Name three crops which are grown in "dry agriculture," in upland areas:

   (a) sweet potatos
   (b) cassava
   (c) yams
   (d) squash
   (e) beans
   (f) gabi

7. Name three different kinds of trees growing in the Philippines:

   (a) palm
   (b) nipa palm
   (c) bamboo
   (d) mangrove shrubs
   (e) Banguet pine
   (f) mango
   (g) rubber

8. Name four types of geography found in the Philippines (such as, but not including highland, peninsula, etc.):

   (a) river basin
   (b) lowland
   (c) mountain range
   (d) bay
   (e) inlet
   (f) rain forest
   (g) archipelago
   (h) atoll
   (i) swamp
   (j) mangrove swampo
   (k) plateau
   (l) coastal plain, etc.

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY (cont.)

9. The geography of Samar is different for this reason:

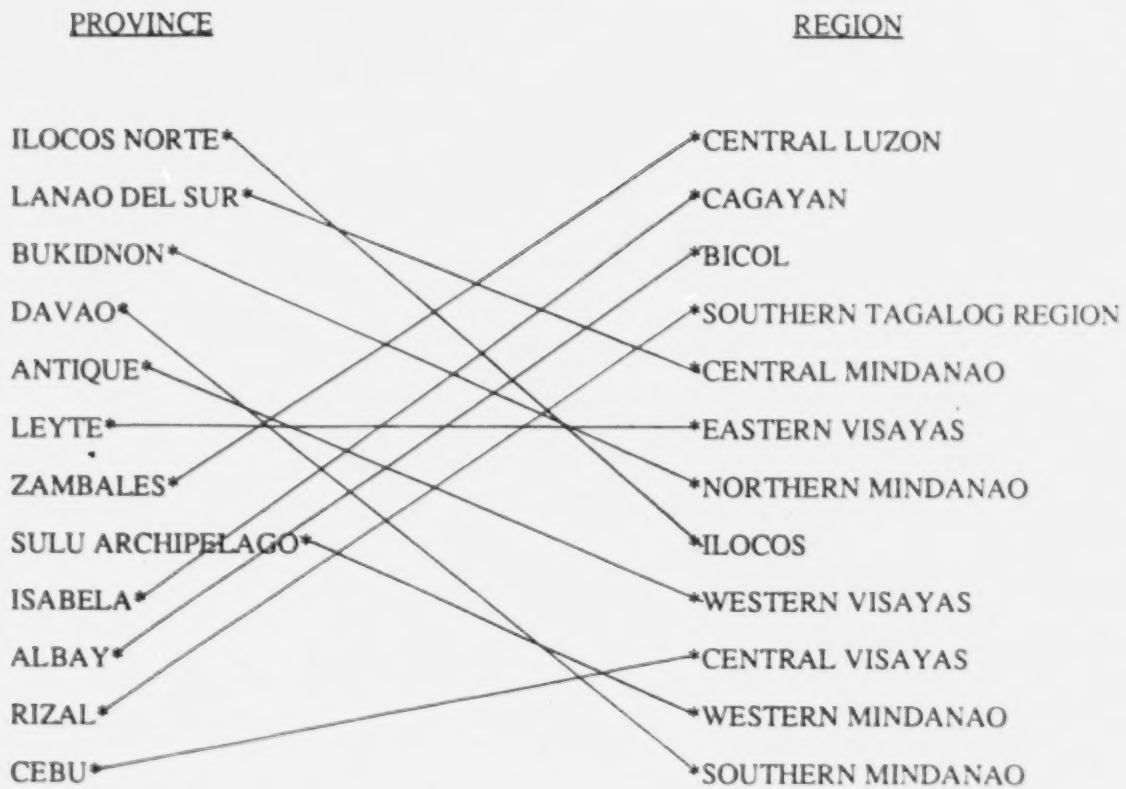
   no mountain range goes across center of island, more flat and hilly

10. The Philippines archipelago covers 50,000 square miles of ocean.

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE PROVINCE WITH THE REGION

(with diagonal lines)



CHAPTER 2: PRE-HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Introduction

Southeast Asia is a geographic area of the world which includes the countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore are known as Island Southeast Asia. The other countries are referred to as Mainland Southeast Asia.

From as early as one millennium BC, these countries were influenced by traders from India and China who introduced goods and ideas which were often unknown in these regions. The traders' ships also carried missionaries who felt it their duty to speak of their religions in the ports at which the ships docked. Three major world religions, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam gradually spread throughout the area in this way. The arrival of these new ideas had a profound effect on the religions, cultures and politics of Southeast Asia.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, European traders and colonists became increasingly interested in Southeast Asia and proceeded to take control of these countries. With the exception of Thailand, Southeast Asia was colonized by Holland, Spain, France and Great Britain. The United States, in the early twentieth century, colonized the Philippines. The purpose of colonization was mostly for the export of spices, coffee, tea and other exotic goods not available in Europe. At the same time, the many colonists wished to proselytize Christianity to all people with whom they came into contact.

It was not until the 1960s that the last Southeast Asian country was declared sovereign, or under its own independent rule. Colonial influences are still evident in Southeast Asia today in political, educational and religious systems. Independent governments are still being developed, due to the years of suppression by the colonial powers.

It is commonly thought that there was no culture and only very primitive societies in Southeast Asia before the Chinese, Indian and European foreigners arrived with their important and lasting changes. This misconception was partly due to the way in which the traders and colonizers described the cultures they found; many of their accounts were accepted as history.

People were described as barbaric because their ways of life differed from those of the newcomers. This was often the reasoning used when capturing slaves, putting the people to work at very low wages, and forcing them to live according to beliefs other than their own. In some cases, it might have meant wearing certain kinds of clothing, in others, worshipping a different god.

Today, archaeologists and historians are very interested in the period known as pre-history, before trade and outside influence reached Southeast Asia. Throughout Southeast Asia, different obstacles get in the way of studying pre-history. In the Philippines, for example, the Spanish destroyed all religious artifacts and robbed graves for gold which they melted down into coins. Written materials were either burned in the frequent fires or decomposed in the tropical environment; records were kept on pieces of bark and bamboo which unfortunately does not hold up well over time. Another obstacle for archaeologists is that the land has changed; areas which were once dry have become swamps or may even be under the ocean. Therefore, it is still a challenge for anthropologists, archaeologists and other interested people to reconstruct possible movements and settlements of pre-historic peoples which will give us a better picture of life as it developed.

Prehistoric Land Masses

The Pre-historic Land Masses

Archaeologists believe that, at one time, the islands of the Philippines were actually part of a few large land masses connected by narrow strips of land known as land bridges. This was during the period known as the Ice Age, which lasted from a million years ago up until 10,000 years before the present (actually before the year 1950) or BP.

While the rest of the world experienced massive freezing and glacial activity in the extreme north and south, the area around the equator, where the Philippines is located, thrived. Ice Age freezing caused the level of the ocean to drop significantly, and exposed land from as far north as the island of Formosa, also known today as Taiwan, to the island of Borneo in the south. This area of land was covered by dense tropical rainforest.

As the glaciers slowly melted, the ocean's level rose and covered the land bridges, making the Philippines what it is today--an archipelago of over 7,000 islands. Because the people living in different areas gradually became separated by water, they developed various languages, religious systems and cultures.

Original Inhabitants

The first people known to have lived in the Philippines are believed to have descended from Tabon Man, so called because of skulls found in the Tabon Caves on the island of Palawan. The time period in which man was beginning to develop is called the Pleistocene Age, (from 500,000 years ago to 8,000 BP) and Tabon Man, the first Homo sapiens lived in caves during this latter part of the Pleistocene Age, from 40,000 years ago.

Tabon Man arrived in Palawan either by traveling south from Formosa or north from Borneo. Accompanying him during the Pleistocene Age were various animals including prehistoric deer, elephas (small or pygmy elephants), and stegodon, as well as more modern animals including pigs, crocodiles, birds, rhinoceros, antelope and snakes. Most likely, Tabon Man killed these animals for food by throwing rocks at them and then cutting them up with simple tools he made from river pebbles. He would hit the smaller pebbles against larger rocks

until they flaked off into a sharp point. Many of these flake tools were found in and around the Tabon caves.

Later, other groups of people settled in the north, in the Cagayan Valley on the island of Luzon. Here, life was somewhat easier as the environment consisted of grassy plains near the mouths of rivers which are more conducive to hunting and farming. As people achieved more control over their environment and did not have to search constantly for food, they were able to create better tools made from harder stones and with sharper edges. Gradually, they developed elementary agricultural techniques from careful observation of what grew in the wild.

New technologies began to be developed, such as the use of iron and metals including bronze, copper, and gold. This took place during the Iron and Bronze Ages, which occurred from as early as 3,000 BC. To determine the age of artifacts archaeologists use a system called Carbon-14 dating, a system which determines the general age of carbon found in fire sites. This helps to determine when and how humans developed.

Most likely, concepts such as forging iron, which involves heating the iron over a very hot flame, shaping it while it is soft, then plunging it in cold water so it will retain its shape, were developed somewhat earlier in other areas, and then brought to the Philippines by traders and wandering peoples who arrived by boat and settled here. When early Filipinos understood these techniques, they adapted them for their own uses to create better tools, cooking utensils, jewelry and religious ornaments.

People gradually developed agricultural techniques such as wet-rice terraces which are now widespread throughout Southeast Asia. As they grew more comfortable, and as time permitted, they began to create pottery of both utilitarian and ornamental designs, jars for storing goods and burying their dead, and bowls from which to eat. To bury the dead in what is known as a burial jar, people cleaned the bones and sometimes painted them before placing them in a large colorful jar. They also included tools and religious things a dead person might need in the afterlife. These were the first of many elaborate religious rituals concerning the dead and their wandering spirits.

People also learned that cotton found on wild cotton trees could be made into thread, dyed, and woven into clothing. Typical Filipino wear then and even now in some areas consisted of a patadyong, or sarong, a piece of material one yard long by three yards wide which is wrapped around the waist and reaches to below the knees, much like a skirt.

Languages, too, developed and were gradually replaced by Austronesian languages which are still spoken today. Austronesian languages are a family of languages spoken on various islands. They cover an area which spreads from Madagascar, off Africa's eastern coast, across the Pacific ocean to Hawai'i. Probably these spread to the Philippines as languages of trade between Filipinos and outsiders and gradually became accepted as local languages around the 10th century AD, causing the disappearance of indigenous languages.

Archaeologists have not found much in the way of written documents in any language from pre-historic times, as bamboo and other types of wood upon which records were kept have disintegrated over the years. Records of languages and of trade were kept mostly by the Chinese, and from these, archaeologists must get the bulk of their information. In fact, the only surviving artifact of the written language used before the time of the Spanish in the Philippines is a ceramic jar from the 14th century which has script etched around its neck. This jar was found in Batangas.

Trade was common and on a large scale all over Southeast Asia. Some artifacts illustrating such trade include the Golden Agusan, a small Buddhist statue made from four ounces of pure gold and found on the island of Mindanao, and the many Chinese vases from the Ming, Sung and T'ang Dynasties. These vases were immensely popular; they were probably articles of great prestige. Today, usually only pieces of them are found by archaeologists, but these are enough to provide dates and indicate routes of trade.

Filipinos also traveled from as early as 1100 AD. They sailed on boats put together with pegs, going to China to trade for iron and other items. The extensive trading throughout the entire area provides some explanation of why some Filipino traits, customs and religious practices are similar to those of villages in northern Sumatra, and parts of China.

A description of early trade between a Chinese merchant named Chan Ju-Kuatom and the island he called Ma'i which was probably north of Borneo, is as follows:

> Chinese traders reached the shore of an island north of Borneo they called Ma'i. They brought porcelain vases, iron, lead and glass beads which they left on the shore and which, at night were picked up by people from the hills. The people disappeared with the goods, not to return until 6-8 months later when they brought back cotton, yellow wax, pearls, tortoise shells and betelnut, a nut which they chewed and which could be compared to present day chewing tobacco, which they left on the shore.

What the Spanish Found

Before the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1500s, the Philippines was populated by many diverse groups. Some lived permanently in agricultural communities and others traveled nomadically as fishermen, hunters and gatherers, or practiced shifting cultivation, an agricultural technique still used today in which an area of forest is cut down and burned. Dry rice is then planted in the ash-fertilized soil. This soil is good for only one or two years so after that time, the group moves on, leaving the field in a fallow state. They usually return in a few years to repeat the cycle.

Anthropologists have been able to observe some present-day nomadic societies which still practice hunting and gathering or shifting cultivation agriculture to learn more about pre-historic life. The fiercely independent nature of these nomadic people during Spanish colonization and even today has meant that outsiders have not been able to make a great impact on their culture. On the other hand, colonization has resulted in big changes for those people who had established more permanent villages and towns.

Life in the villages best illustrates the culture of the country before the Spanish arrived. It was a well developed society. For example, in the area known today as Manila and which was, in pre-Spanish days, occupied by the Tagalog people, the literacy rate was almost 100% among adults. This was reported by the earliest Spanish who came to the Philippines.

The Spanish found people living in villages divided into barangays, or communities consisting of up to 30 extended families, led by a headman called a datu or raja. The datu decided when crops should be planted or harvested, led religious rituals, and resolved conflicts

between members of his barangay. He was chosen for this task because of his age, wisdom, and religious knowledge.

For these early people, religion played an integral part in daily life and the laws of the society. Rules about marriage, divorce and general behavior such as stealing and lying were part of the religious doctrine. The timing of important events, such as weddings, planting, and harvesting, the choice of a leader, inheritance of land, and success of the crops, were all part of the people's religious understanding, which had to do with an intricate spirit world.

Religion basically involved spirits or anitos which were the dead brought back to earth to watch over people and events. Anitos could dwell in trees, animals, houses, or volcanos, and each anito had a different personality. Some anitos were good and others were considered evil, causing poor crops, sickness, loss of wealth and death. The most important spirit of the Tagalogs, one of the first groups of indigenous people the Spanish encountered, was Bathala, who existed, to some groups of believers, in the form of a local bird. Bathala was thought to be a protector of the people, who punished wrong-doers and rewarded good.

To ward off evil spirits, people carried amulets, small carvings of wood, ivory, or gold to protect themselves. Others tattooed large areas of their bodies. If evil did occur and a child got sick, for example, a medium would be called. Mediums were women who were believed to have the ability to communicate with the spirits. A medium might smear herself and the sick person with the blood of a pig, then go into a trance to discover what had angered the spirits.

Because some of these spirits were believed to dwell in the land in and around the village, and because this land was so important to the livelihood of the people, the land itself was also seen as deserving a great deal of religious respect. Therefore, land was not owned as we know it now, but was used by individuals who claimed that right. As it was passed down from generation to generation, disputes might erupt over who deserved it, and the outcome was usually decided by the local customs and the datu. In some areas, the women controlled the land and inheritance. In others, it always went to the youngest son.

Harvesting and planting were done according to a lunar calendar and were also the focus of religious rituals. It was believed that if a certain member of the barangay or of a family had committed some wrong, the spirits would punish the entire group, so all behavior, especially concerning specific rituals, was carefully monitored. At certain times, sacrifices of a pig, jade, gold, rice, and wine were offered to insure a good planting. Rituals were also performed in the event of marriage, childbirth and death.

Social Groups

The barangay was divided into three social groups. The first was the maharlika, or free men, who helped the datu in times of war between neighboring barangays or separate villages. Maharlika did not pay taxes and usually had control over large areas of land, often employing others to help them plant and harvest.

The maharlika often owned alipin, known as dependents who became such by either falling into great debt, being captured in a raid, or committing a crime which was considered extremely serious by other members of the community. If one's parents were alipin, one would be born into that class. Alipin worked for others but were able to buy their freedom or to marry into the family which owned them. They usually ate meals with that family and so for this and other reasons, were not slaves in the traditional sense.

The group in between, known as timawa, was similar to a working class. They paid taxes, were called to fight in the advent of war, and were free to move to a different barangay if they did not like the laws in their own. The Spanish were greatly confused by this and thought the laws were not strict enough. They also considered the people to be lazy because those they first encountered were not eager to acquire great amounts of wealth, but were happy with only as much gold as they felt they needed for a few ornaments, and enough food to keep them comfortable. The indigenous people did not amass great amounts of wealth just for the sake of owning things. Rather, they had a communal system with regard to property. Social groups, were for the most part, a way of making sure the society ran smoothly.

The family group was an important unit in society then as it is today. In an agricultural community, every person, young or old, would be assigned certain chores depending on age and health. Usually families lived together in large bamboo huts surrounding the main hut of the datu, clustered together for protection from outside enemies. If there was a lot of land for cultivation the people might be more spread out, but usually they lived with their extended family in one building. In many villages, Filipinos continue to live like this today.

The various barangays were independent groups that took care of all of their members. There was no overall political system knitting the villages into a nation. It was not needed. Although the Spanish considered the people primitive, the village organizations kept order and there was a feeling of prosperity among the people who rarely felt a lack of what was required for their daily life.

MAP EXERCISE
PREHISTORIC PHILIPPINES

Using the map on the following page, locate the following areas in the Philippines:

1. Locate the following sites where prehistoric remains have been found:
   - Tabon Caves
   - Batangas
   - Cagayan
   - Golden Agusan

2. Locate the islands on which these sites were found.

3. Locate the area in which the Tagalog people lived before Spanish colonization.

4. Using the prehistoric map of Southeast Asia on page 81 as a reference, draw arrows from the direction of Taiwan and from Borneo, to indicate possible migration routes into the Philippines, by way of land bridges.

5. Locate the Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea.

6. Fill in the names of as many islands of the Philippine archipelago as you can.

7. Using the map on page 19 as a reference, show areas where Filipinos had been converted to Islam.

Prehistoric Sites
in the
Philippines

GLOSSARY

1. *alipin*

Filipino dependent class

2. *anthropological methods*

Anthropologists observe people by living with them in the community, usually taking notes on family, kinship, eating patterns, religious rituals, political systems and other cultural and economic activities. The study of various groups around the world helps us understand history as well as the behavior of people today, and allows us to appreciate cultures and value systems that differ from our own.

3. *archaeological methods*

Archaeologists travel to an area where they believe an earlier civilization has existed, excavate, and uncover artifacts such as pottery sherds, skeletons and tools. Dating is done through various methods including carbon 14 dating, geology and written history. After locating and dating various civilizations, archaeologists make inferences concerning evolution, trade and the rise and fall of civilizations.

4. *betelnut*

a nut from the areca palm which is husked, boiled and dried, then wrapped in a leaf from the betel pepper plant and chewed, making the mouth red and producing a mild stimulation

5. *Carbon-14 dating*

a method of dating artifacts in which the artifacts or decomposed living material on or surrounding the artifacts is tested for amounts of carbon-14, giving archaeologists a close approximation of the age of the artifact

6. *colony*

a fixed settlement formed in a country or area by foreigners, usually for reasons of politics, religion or economics

7. *datu*

the headman of a barangay

8. *Homo erectus*

name given pre-man at the point of evolution when he stood up on two feet (erect); also known as Mid-Pleistocene Man

9. *Homo sapiens*

modern man

10. *lunar calendar*

a calendar which follows the patterns of the moon's cycles, rather than the sun's

11. *maharlika*

Filipino upper class

12. *millennium*

period of one thousand years

13. *Pleistocene Age*

period in time between one million years ago and 8,000 years ago in which the earth and animal life were developing

14. *proselytize*

the attempt to convert others to one's religion

15. *shifting cultivation*

a kind of farming, also called "swidden" or "fallow-swidden", in which a plot of land is burned, then cultivated with nutrients which came from the burning process. After 2-3 years, this land is left to grow into bush again, so that the farming group moves on to another plot and can return after about 10 years.

16. *sovereign*

a state or nation which is ruled by a member of its own community, rather than by an outsider

17. *Tagalog (Tah gah' log)*

a name for Filipinos who live in central and southern Luzon; formerly the national language, but under the Constitution of 1987 Filipino is declared the national language of the Philippines

18. *timawa*

Filipino "middle class"

CHRONOLOGY--PRE-HISTORY

one million years ago-500,000 years ago	**Pleistocene era**
500,000 BP-15,000BP	**Mid-Pleistocene**
400,000 BC	Island of **Palawan**: Homo erectus, giant turtle, pygmy elephants, crocodiles living in the Philippines
50,000 BC	Palawan Caves: **Homo sapiens** living and developing
40,000 BC	Simple tools and weapons are being made from **stone chips**.
30,000-25,000 BC	Ancestors of the Negritos start arriving from the south (Borneo) by land bridges.
10,000 BC	final retreat of **Ice Age**
8,000 BP	end of Pleistocene era
5,000 BC	**Austronesian languages** arrive from Indonesia, Malaysia and other places in the South China Sea (replacing indigenous languages).
1500 BC	immigrants come to Philippines from China and Southeast Asia
1000 BC	Trade formally established with **Vietnam** and **China**; Filipinos traded: cotton, wax, native cloth, betelnut, tortoise shells, pearls and coral for silk, beads, lead, tin, porcelain bowls and jars from China and Vietnam.
800 BC to 10 AD	**Iron Age** manufacturing: sawing, drilling, and polishing stones as hard as jade, pottery-making, jewelry from gold, jade, cloth items
300-200 BC	More Malay people arrive in the Philippines.
960 AD-1279 AD	**Sung Dynasty** in China
1366 AD-1644 AD	**Ming Dynasty** in China

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

1100 AD	Filipinos raid China's coast to get iron.
1300 AD	first **Muslims** in the south (traders from India and Arab countries)
1370	Filipinos visit China and bring gifts to royalty.
1380 AD	Muslim scholars arrive in the Sulu archipelago.
1390	Inhabitants of Sulu begin to be converted to Islam.
1400 AD	Manila founded as a trading port between Canton, Timor and the Moluccas; **Sultanates** were established
1450	Sultanate set up in Sulu after marriage between Abu Bakr from Sumatra (Indonesia) and daughter of Raja Baginda from Sulu.
November 28, 1520	Magellan gives the Pacific ocean its name.
1521	First **Europeans** arrive in the Philippines.

MATCH THE COLUMNS

_ 1.	pegs	A) modern man
_ 2.	fallow	B) article of clothing
_ 3.	Tabon Man	C) spirits
_ 4.	alipin	D) member of Filipino "working class"
_ 5.	bark and bamboo	E) headman
_ 6.	Mindanao	F) what early Filipinos used to make boats in the absence of nails
_ 7.	Chan Ju Kuantom	G) Chinese dynasty and name of vase
_ 8.	Carbon-14	H) four great ice ages were part of this
_9.	tropical environment	I) land which is left untilled between growing seasons is in this state
_ 10.	sarong	J) where first boats were found
_ 11.	betelnut	K) first skull found in Philippines
_ 12.	datu	L) island where first skull was found
_ 13.	Pleistocene Age	M) what Filipinos kept records on
_ 14.	anitos	N) dependent class of Filipinos
_ 15.	river pebbles	O) method of dating archaeological discoveries
_ 16.	Ming	P) Chinese trader
_ 17.	homo sapiens	Q) important spirit of the Tagalogs
_ 18.	Bathala	R) reason for the decomposition of many pre-historic written materials
_ 19.	Palawan	S) chewed substance similar to our chewing tobacco
_ 20.	timawa	T) first tools made from these

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. One example of early trade in Southeast Asia occurred between _____ and the Philippines.
2. The five countries in island Southeast Asia are:

3. Colonization of Southeast Asia began in the _____ and _____ centuries and continued as late as the _____ .
4. _____ is the time period before foreign influence.
5. The Philippines is an archipelago of about _____ islands.
6. Two important ages concerning the earth's changes and human development: are the _____ age and the _____ age.
7. During the _____ , when the level of the ocean had dropped significantly, the Philippines was a group of large _____ which stretched as far north as _____ , also known today as Taiwan.
8. The Tabon Caves are located on the island of _____ .
9. BP, which means "before the present," actually means before the year _____ .
10. Filipino languages are part of a large family of languages known as the _____ family.
11. The golden _____ is the most famous Buddhist artifact found in the Philippines.

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

12. People developed _____ once they felt more comfortable in their environment. At that time, they were also able to spend time producing utilitarian items such as _____ and _____.

13. Trade with China began in _____BC.

14. Fallow swidden is an agricultural technique in which a forest is _____ and _____ and _____ is planted for 2 or 3 years, after which the land is left in a fallow state so that the group can _____ .

15. Filipino families live in communities called _____ .

16. Harvesting and planting were done according to a _____ calendar and involved many _____ .

17. _____ was the most important anito or spirit of the Tagalogs.

18. The Spanish thought the indigenous people were lazy because they did not _____ and because if a man did not like his barangay, he could _____ .

19. In the past, Filipinos tended to live with their _____ as they often do today.

20. When a child got sick, a _____ was called to address the spirits and find out the cause of the sickness.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Name the three social groups of the Tagalogs:

2. Three things Filipinos did to ward off evil spirits:

3. Briefly describe 2 aspects of how Southeast Asian countries changed during colonization and trade:

4. Name three major world religions:

5. Proselytize means:

6. The 5 countries of mainland Southeast Asia are:

7. Three problems in studying pre-history in the Philippines:

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

8. State three aspects of the role of the datu in prehistoric societies:

9. Three steps in forging iron are:

10. The people of the Philippines developed their culture, religion and technology over a long period of time. Tabon man learned to make simple flake tools from river pebbles and later developed rituals for caring for their dead. Give three examples of developments which occurred when people moved to the savannahs of the Cagayan River Valley:

WORD SEARCH LIST

Find these words on the Word Search puzzle on the following page.

AGRICULTURE
AGUSAN
ALIPIN
AMULET
ANITO
ARCHAEOLOGIST
BARANGAY
BARRIO
BATANGAS
BETELNUT
BUDDHIST
CAGAYAN VALLEY
DATU
FILIPINO
HINDUISM
HOMOSAPIENS
IRONAGE
ISLAM
MAHARLIKA
MINDANAO
MINGDYNASTY
PALAWAN
PLEISTOCENE
RADIOCARBON
SARONG
SOUTHEASTASIA
SOVEREIGN
TABONCAVES
TAGALOG
TIMAGUA
TRIBUTE

71

WORD SEARCH

Circle the words you find using the list on the previous page as a reference. Words may be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.

L G P E C F R S O T R I B U T E U V Z B

I R O N A G E J O P A L A W A N K R A E

X W L G G R H U E U T I S L A M B T B T

M V S W A Q U O I F T G C W J M A A D E

I J S A Y Z W T M Y O H S T R N E G U L

N A L I A P R S W O H V E L G B W A A N

D F M I N G D Y N A S T Y A A T E L B U

A S W I V P I G N O R A S Z S A T O O T

N F V U A I G E H X A Q P O P T Y G R O

A L P A L E O L I T H I C I R S A Z Y G

O H A Y L T O P R C N T Y L E L N S M C

D M E S E A T Y L O E A J V S N P T I A

A A K L Y B I C B U D D H I S T S I A A

M H Q N A O N R Y T B V D S S O H P E G

U A W E P N A R C H A E O L O G I S T U

L R C O M C W Y P L R H F O V S N E N S

E L C L O A A T O E A A R L E E D L W A

T I L I T V W H Y F N S D S R N U A P N

O K D T P E T I M A G U A T E U I D E S

F A G h J S Z Y X V A I T P I W S A Z L

R A L I O T R K N A Y A U L G P M F R I

O E S C T A G A L O G P R S N Y R O L W

K O N I P I L I F N U I F T A L I P I N

World Religions in Southeast Asia

Over a period of history, four world religions came to Southeast Asia. Both **Hinduism** and **Buddhism** originated in India, while **Islam** arrived from the Middle East, via India. **Christianity** was spread through the efforts of missionaries from Europe and later the United States and has been most influential in the Philippines where conversions were made by means of mass baptisms during the late 1500s, an early time period when Islam was just taking hold in Indonesia and the southern part of the Philippines. Some aspects of these world religions are quite complex and foreign to people with other beliefs, so brief descriptions, focusing on the social, historical, and spiritual significance of the religions, have been provided below. The social changes, perhaps even more than the spiritual, are what have most notably affected Southeast Asian countries. Conversely, it is often spiritual differences between religions which led to misunderstandings between groups of people who have different beliefs concerning lifestyle, for example, or what happens after death.

Buddhism

> There are two major types of Buddhism found in Southeast Asia. Mahayana which is more mystical, involves the belief in Boddhisatvas, or localized deities which are worshipped and thought to help with healing the sick, the growing of rice, and in other aspects of everyday life.
>
> Theravada Buddhism, on the other hand, is thought to be a more pure form with emphasis on meditation and discipline away from the material world and towards higher level of consciousness. The most serious Buddhists practice meditation to release themselves from the material needs of this world. If they are successful in letting go of these desires, they will enter Nirvana. This allows them to be released from the wheel of reincarnation which brings people back to life forever. Nirvana is a concept which involves a certain pureness of being which is totally void of anything earthly or material, and thus is an idea that many Buddhists take many lifetimes to comprehend and to attain.
>
> Mahayana Buddhists believe that even though Nirvana can be reached, it is best to choose to return to earth to help others with this difficult path.

Buddhist monks are able to live in temples and practice meditation as well as officiate at ceremonies of marriages and of death because an important part of Buddhism for village people is to make merit by offering rice and money to the village temple.

Common people, who must farm and work and cannot meditate as often as monks do, make merit in various ways. One way is to have a son who becomes a monk. Other ways are simply to follow codes of behavior such as not killing, lying, stealing or drinking alcohol. By following these codes, common people develop karma. Karma is both determined by what good things a person has done, and determines what will happen in the future, depending on what a person has already done. If a person acts in accordance with the codes of behavior, one will be most likely be rewarded with good fortune.

Buddhist monks and those associated with the temples also feel it is their duty to provide help to those who are poor or sick. Much of what is collected in the temple is distributed back among the people who are in need. In this way, Buddhist societies, whether Mahayana or Theravada, take responsibility for their religious leaders or monks and the monks in turn care for the people through religion and distribution of aid among those in need.

Hinduism

Hinduism is concerned with both the spiritual and the social aspects of life. Therefore, one important aspect of this religion is its belief in castes or social groupings into which a person is born.

The highest caste is the Brahmin or aristocrat, the next, the warrior, then comes the merchant, the servant and the peasant-farmer. Below these castes live the "untouchables" who are believed to be impure and live a life of extreme poverty. In the past, Indian society was based on these social strata so that if a person was born into a certain group, it was believed that one had been placed there by the gods. Status could not be changed except by behaving in a way set forth by the gods including meditating and fasting that would improve one's position in the next life.

Today, in India, such castes still exist even though aspects of life have changed. For example, some untouchables have become quite wealthy, but they are still not allowed to eat at the same table or to touch the food of a member of the Brahmin caste.

Hindus have many ideas of what is pure and impure, which probably originated in times when sickness was frequent and through other religious beliefs. Because the cow provides many necessary parts of the Hindu diet with its dairy products, Hindus are prohibited from eating beef or killing cows unless they are old or sick, and in fact consider the cow to be sacred.

In Hinduism, there are many gods who have control over specific areas of life and ways of being. The gods come to earth in incarnations as humans or animals in order to help those still on earth with the understanding of correct or incorrect behavior, ways to pray and to understand daily life..

Like Buddhists, Hindus also believe that, after a certain point, a person may reach nirvana and will be free of the wheel of eternal rebirth which lasts for millions of years. With these many gods come numbers of rich religious texts, the most famous of which are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These are love stories and tales of heroes who are also depicted in other art forms such as sculpture and painting. While the stories contain a lot of action romance, and tragedy, their real importance lies in the moral lessons within the plots which are the basis of Hindu religion.

Islam

Islam is at once a religion and a total way of life. Almost a fifth of the world's people--700-800 million in some 60 countries--are Muslims, embracing this faith first preached by the Prophet Muhammad fourteen centuries ago in the Arabian peninsula. The world of Islam stretches from the heartland of Saudi Arabia eastward through west Asia and the Indian subcontinent to Indonesia and the southern Philippines; northward into central Asia and southeastern Europe; and westward across north and sub-Saharan African and the Atlantic into south and north America.

Muslims share a belief in a single, all-powerful God, the same God worshiped by Jews and Christians. Allah is the name of God in Arabic. Islam is not just a religion, if religion means only a system of belief and worship, rather, Islam is a way of life. It proclaims faith and sets forth rituals. It also prescribes order for individuals and society: codifying law, family relationships, matters of business, etiquette, dress, food, personal hygiene and much more.

The teachings of Islam are found in the Koran which Muslims believe contains the word of God as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The Koran is supplemented by the hadith, statements about what Muhammad said or did as remembered by his companions.

Islam has five essential practices or "pillars of faith". These are:

1. Bearing witness to the one true God and acknowledging Muhammad as His messenger.

2. Praying five times a day facing Mecca, Islam's holiest city.

3. Giving alms to help the needy.

4. Fasting from dawn to sunset through Ramadan, the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar.

5. Making the pilgrimage to Mecca for those who are able.

In addition to the five pillars, there are other practices commonly observed throughout the Islamic world. Muslims are forbidden to use intoxicating beverages or to consume pork, blood, or anything that might be harmful. In order to be eaten, animals must be ritually slaughtered and drained of blood. Similar dietary laws are found in Judaism.

Christianity

Christianity developed as an alternative to both Judaism and the indigenous religions of Rome. Jesus of Nazareth, the earliest spokesman for Christians, developed a following in the first 25-30 years A.D., before he was crucified by the Romans. Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead a week later and ascended into Heaven to show his followers and others the true power of God, his father. In his short life on earth, Jesus encouraged the masses to act against the established order and spread a Gospel which revolved around loving one's neighbor and one's enemies and passing knowledge of this love of God to all others.

One important aspect of being a Christian is to spread these beliefs or to proselytize their religion all over the world. Therefore, in the most remote places, missionaries can be found with the conviction that those who have beliefs other than Christian will burn in hell if they do not embrace Christianity. Early missionaries moved from Rome throughout Europe and into Africa. Later, in the 14th and 15th centuries, Catholic Priests accompanied Portuguese and Spanish explorers to North and South America and Southeast Asia.

The teachings of Jesus were written in the Bible, as they became the Gospel for all Christians, but various interpretations have lead Christians to divide into 3 major groups: Catholicism, in which the Pope at the Vatican in Rome is has the final say in his canonical authority (the beliefs and laws of the church) which extends from Rome to every Catholic church throughout the world; Eastern Orthodox, found mainly in Greece and Eastern Europe; and Protestantism.

Protestantism developed out of the Reformation in the 1500s, a movement which wanted more personal and liberal interpretations of the Bible. Reformers like Martin Luther and John Calvin called for a more literal interpretation of concepts involving morality and loving one's neighbor. After the Reformation, Protestant churches had unity on a national level, rather than world-wide. Later, other Protestant Churches called free churches including Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalist emerged each with their own variations on Biblical interpretation.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON WORLD RELIGIONS

(circle either Buddhism, Hinduism or Islam, or Christianity, whichever applies most to the statement.)

1. Fasting is an important part of this faith.

B H I C

2. Martin Luther and John Calvin are important thinkers in the history of

B H I C

3. Karma is an important part of these faiths:

B H I C

4. Has codes of behavior against lying, stealing, and drinking alcohol.

B H I C

5. This religion developed as an attempt to reform Judaism.

B H I C

6. The Pope at the Vatican has canonical authority in

B H I C

7. These people consider the cow sacred and do not eat beef.

B H I C

8. Has some sects which believe modern technology is evil.

B H I C

9. Has as religious texts the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

B H I C

10. These monks are cared for by offerings from the people.

B H I C

11. People who practice this religion do not eat pork.

B H I C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON WORLD RELIGIONS (cont.)

(circle either Buddhism, Hinduism or Islam, or Christianity, whichever applies most to the statement.)

12. Members of this religion believe that people who do not follow it will go to hell.

B H I C

13. Has some sects which believe that to die fighting for this religion is to go to Heaven.

B H I C

14. Is based on "making merit" by offering a son to become a monk.

B H I C

15. These two religions have as their belief that people have more than one life.

B H I C

16. Men in this religion are allowed to have more than one wife.

B H I C

17. This religion involves proselytizing.

B H I C

18. This religion is based on the writings of the Koran.

B H I C

19. Members of this religion would like to be released from the desire for all material things.

B H I C

20. This religion was developed in the first 25-30 years AD.

B H I C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON WORLD RELIGIONS (cont.)

(circle either Buddhism, Hinduism or Islam, or Christianity, whichever applies most to the statement.)

21. Members of this religion make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

B H I C

22. Involves strict social groupings called castes.

B H I C

23. Members of this religion are called to prayer by the muezzin.

B H I C

24. Members of this religion believe in the wheel of eternal rebirth.

B H I C

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

F 1.	pegs	A) modern man
J 2.	fallow	B) article of clothing
K 3.	Tabon Man	C) spirits
N 4.	alipin	D) member of Filipino "working class"
M 5.	bark and bamboo	E) headman
J 6.	Mindanao	F) what early Filipinos used to make boats in the absence of nails
P 7.	Chan Ju Kuantom	G) Chinese dynasty and name of vase
Q 8.	Carbon-14	H) four great ice ages were part of this
R 9.	tropical environment	I) land which is left untilled between growing seasons is in this state
B 10.	sarong	J) where first boats were found
S 11.	betelnut	K) first skull found in Philippines
E 12.	datu	L) island where first skull was found
H 13.	Pleistocene Age	M) what Filipinos kept records on
C 14.	anitos	N) dependent class of Filipinos
T 15.	river pebbles	O) method of dating archaeological discoveries
G 16.	Ming	P) Chinese trader
A 17.	homo sapiens	Q) important spirit of the Tagalogs
Q 18.	Bathala	R) reason for the decomposition of many pre-historic written materials
L 19.	Palawan	S) chewed substance similar to our chewing tobacco
D 20.	timawa	T) first tools made from these

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. One example of early trade in Southeast Asia occurred between China and the Philippines.

2. Countries in island Southeast Asia are Malaysia , Indonesia ,and the Philippines , Brunei, and Singapore .

3. Colonization of Southeast Asia began in the 14th and 15th centuries and continued as late as the 1960s .

4. Pre-history is the time period before foreign influence.

5. The Philippines is an archipelago of about 7000 islands.

6. Two important ages concerning the earth's changes and human development: are the Ice Age and the Pleistocene Age .

7. During the Ice Age , when the level of the ocean had dropped significantly, the Philippines was a group of large land masses which stretched as far north as Formosa , also known today as Taiwan.

8. The Tabon Caves are located on the island of Palawan .

9. BP, which means "before the present," actually means before the year 1950 .

10. Filipino languages are part of a large family of languages known as the Austronesian family.

11. The Golden Agusan is the most famous Buddhist artifact found in the Philippines.

12. People developed agriculture once they felt more comfortable in their environment. At that time, they were also able to spend time producing utilitarian items such as clothing and pottery .

13. Trade with China began in 1000 BC.

14. Fallow swidden is an agricultural technique in which a forest is burned and cut and rice is planted for 2 or 3 years, after which the field is left in a fallow state so that the group can move on and return later to repeat the cycle .

15. Filipino families live in communities called barangays .

16. Harvesting and planting were done according to a lunar calendar and involved many sacrifices .

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

17. Bathala was the one of the most important anitos or spirits of the Tagalogs.

18. The Spanish thought the people were lazy because they did not amass great amounts of wealth and because if a man did not like his barangay, he could move.

19. In the past, Filipinos tended to live with their extended families as they often do today.

20. When a child got sick, a medium was called to address the spirits and find out the cause of the sickness.

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Name the three social groups of the Tagalogs:

(a) timawa
(b) maharlika
(c) alipin

2. Three things Filipinos did to ward off evil spirits:

(a) tattoo
(b) amulets
(c) sacrifices
(d) rituals
(e) anitos

3. Briefly describe 2 aspects of how Southeast Asian countries changed during colonization and trade:

(1) proselytizing a world religion
(2) economics, they wanted to get more products, gold, spices

4. Name three major world religions:

(a) Buddhism
(b) Hinduism
(c) Islam

5. Proselytize means:

to try and convert others to one's religion

6. The 5 countries of mainland Southeast Asia are:

(a) Burma/Myanmar
(b) Cambodia/Kampuchea
(c) Laos
(d) Thailand
(e) Vietnam

7. Three problems in studying pre-history of the Philippines:

(1) religious objects were destroyed by the Spanish
(2) wood, bark, bamboo materials decomposed over time or burned
(3) objects were in places that are now covered by water

8. State three aspects of the role of the datu in prehistoric societies:

(1) he decided when planting and rituals should be held
(2) he brought together armies to protect his people
(3) collected taxes in rice to give to the poor, and presided over ceremonies

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

9. Three steps in forging iron are:

(1) heat up in order to shape
(2) shape
(3) quench in cold water to harden

10. The people of the Philippines developed their culture, religion and technology over a long period of time. Tabon man learned to make simple flake tools from river pebbles and later developed rituals for caring for their dead. Give three examples of developments which occurred when people moved to the savannahs of the Cagayan River Valley:

(1) had enough time to develop agricultural techniques (such as wet and dry rice), and also developed hunting techniques
(2) could use their time to make clothing, pottery, jewelry, tools, burial jars, etc.
(3) eventually had time to develop a more complex system of writing, government, religion, trade, social groups, etc.
(any of these will do as answers)

ANSWER KEY

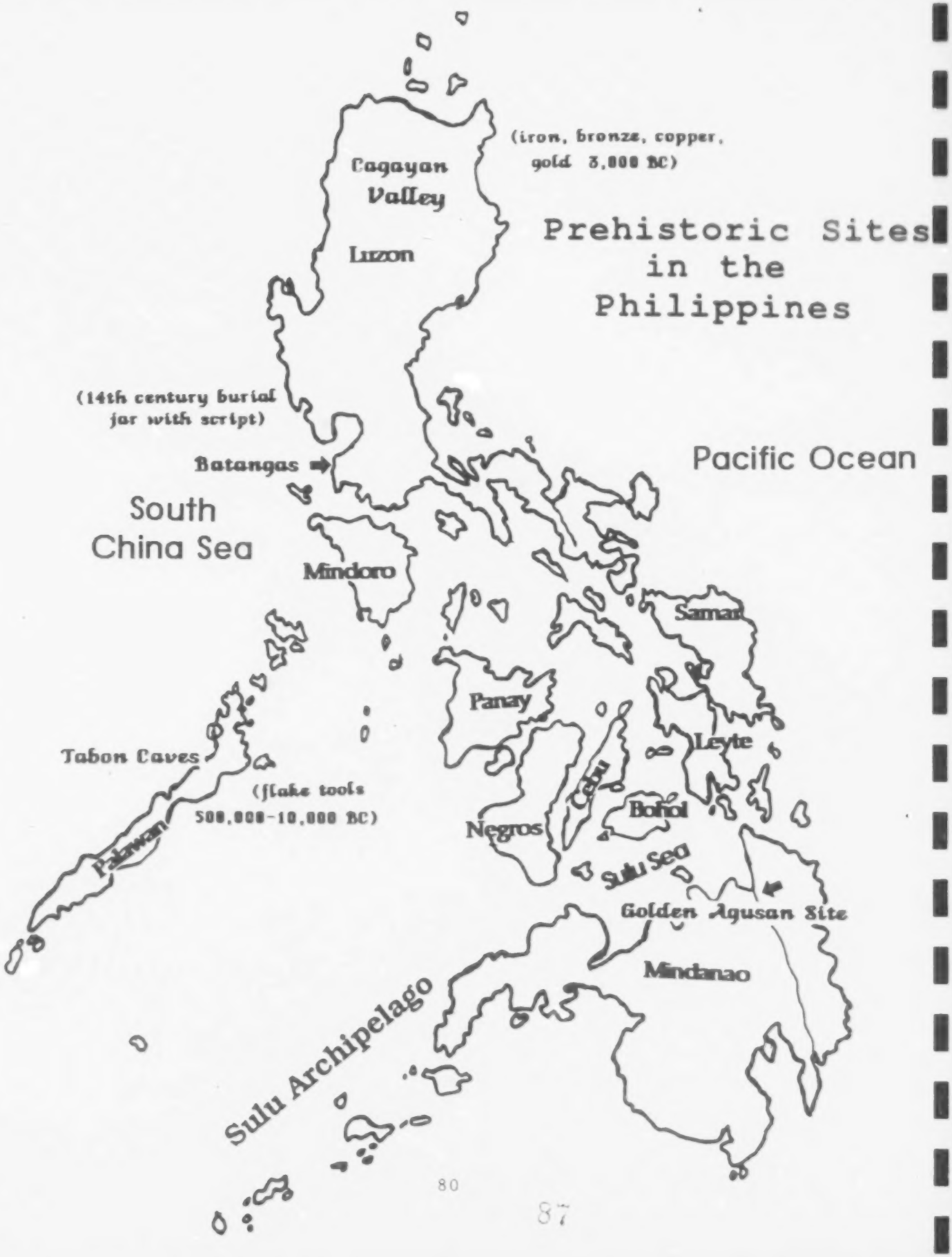
WORLD RELIGIONS

1. I	2. C	3. B,H	4. I	5. C
6. C	7. H	8. I	9. I	10. B
11. I	12. C	13. I	14. B	15. B,H
16. I	17. C	18. I	19. B	20. C
21. I	22. H	23. I	24. H	

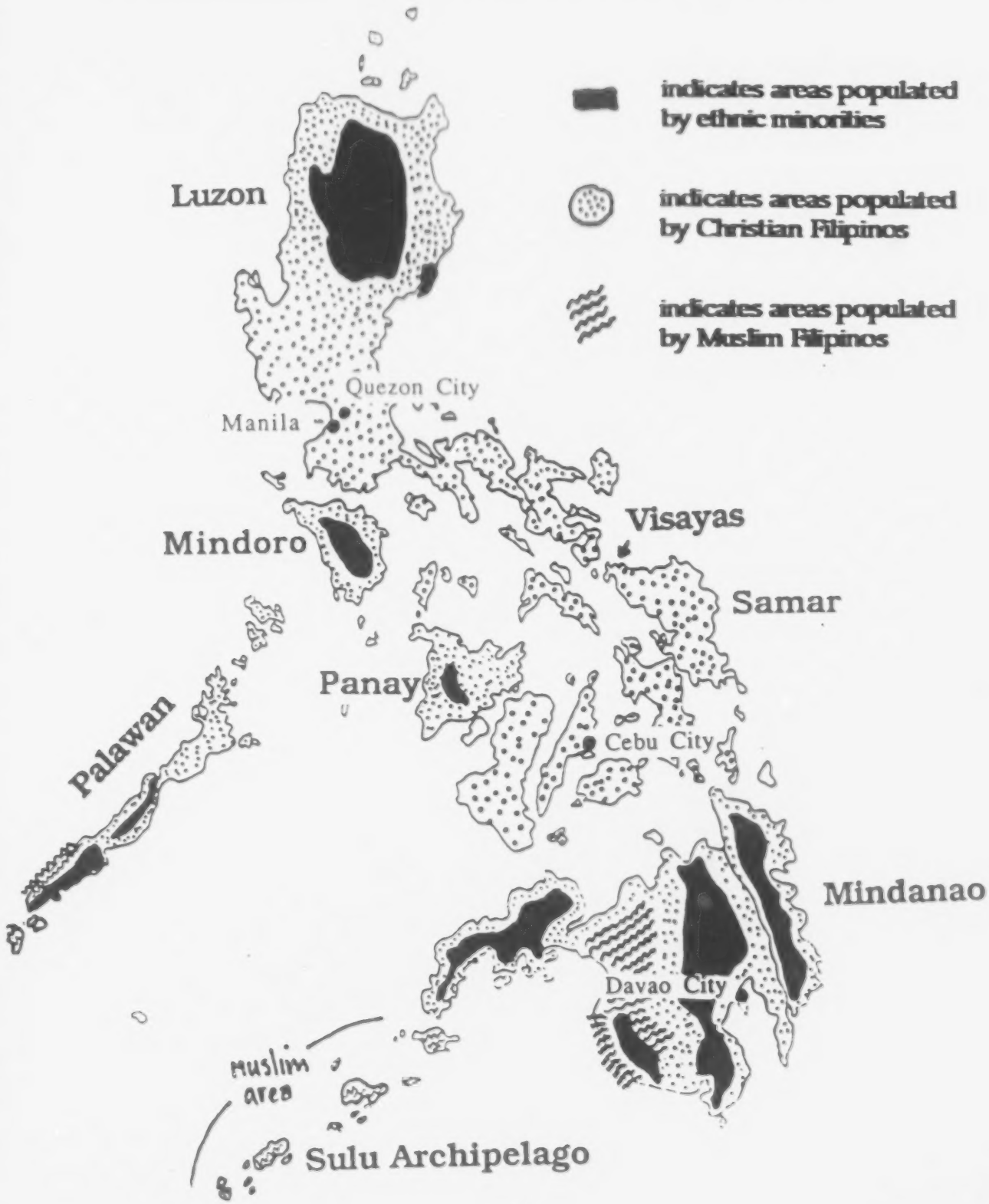
ANSWER KEY

WORD SEARCH

```
 G   C   S TRIBUTE     B
IRONAGE OPALAWAN    AE
     G     U ISLAM T T
M    A   O   T      AA E
I    Y    M   H    N G L
N    A     O   E G   A N
D MINGDYNASTYA     L U
A    V   GNORAS S   O T
N    A         P   T G
A PALEOLITHICI    A
O    LTO    N    E   S
 M   EAT   O       N   IA
AA   YBI BUDDHISTS    A
MH N ONR   B    S H   G
UA E NARCHAEOLOGISTU
LR O C     R    V N   S
EL LOA     A    E D   A
TI I V     N D R U   N
 KDT ETIMAGUA E I
 A H S     A T I S
R  I       Y U G M
    CTAGALOG    N
 ONIPILIF       ALIPIN
```


Prehistoric Sites in the Philippines
(iron, bronze, copper, gold 3,000 BC)
Cagayan Valley
Luzon
(14th century burial jar with script)
Batangas
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
Mindoro
Samar
Panay
Leyte
Tabon Caves
(flake tools 500,000-10,000 BC)
Cebu
Bohol
Negros
Palawan
Sulu Sea
Golden Agusan Site
Mindanao
Sulu Archipelago

Religions of the Philippines



CHAPTER 3: EUROPEAN COLONIZATION PERIOD IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Introduction

The idea of Southeast Asia as a geographical region can be problematical in some ways. The ten countries of this region, **Burma/Myanmar**, **Thailand**, **Laos**, **Cambodia/Kampuchea**, **Vietnam**, known as Mainland Southeast Asia, and **Indonesia**, the **Philippines**, **Singapore**, **Malaysia** and **Brunei**, known as Island Southeast Asia, are all separate and unique countries with varying religions, cultures, languages and governmental systems.

The geography of these countries, their borders, in some instances their capitals and interior divisions were, in a large part, created by their European colonists. All the Southeast Asian countries, except Thailand, experienced European colonization. Colonization, by the **Spanish** and the **Americans** in the Philippines, the **Dutch** in Indonesia, the **British** in Burma and Malaysia (which at that time included Singapore and Brunei) and the **French** in the area known then as **Indochina**, (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam), occurred from the late 16th century to the middle of the 20th century. Not only did the colonial powers create new borders to serve their needs for organizing local laborers and trade but they also left their marks on the people, the governmental structure, educational systems, religion, and language.

Colonization began with the Portuguese who paved the way for other Europeans. Portuguese maritime traders sailed over a vast area, including India, China, and Southeast Asia, and their exploits were soon followed by their European neighbors who vied for power throughout the area, at the expense of the local people. Natural resources, such as gold in the Philippines, spices, coffee and tea in Indonesia and Burma, various minerals and later, rubber from plantations, were the exports the traders desired for expanding markets back in Europe.

In the Philippines, the first Spanish settlers were Christian missionaries who saw it as their mission to convert the people to Christianity. At first they did this by having mass baptisms in which Filipinos became Catholics without even knowing what it meant. The Philippines was perhaps most affected by the religious aspect of colonization since the Spanish friars were so adamant about the conversions at such an early date (the late 1500s). These missionaries

accompanied explorers who had economic priorities as well, since this archipelago was also rich in natural resources.

Other countries had to submit to the force of European rule, but did not change their religious beliefs on as large a scale as the Philippines mainly because these countries already had well-established and wide-spread religions such as Islam. While Islam had already begun to take root in the southern Philippines when the Spanish arrived, most early Filipinos practiced indigenous localized religions which were soon overshadowed by Spanish Catholicism.

Because the Philippines experienced the longest period of European colonization, and because religion conversion was so great, the Filipinos have had unique problems in coming to terms with their identity as a people.

One major characteristic of the contemporary Philippines which is shared by other Southeast Asian countries, is the presence of what are known as ethnic or cultural minorities, or hill tribes. These people, who still practice traditional religions were less affected by European colonization but now have difficulty maintaining their way of life because their land is in high demand and because, in maintaining their distance from organized government, they often lose their rights as citizens.

Southeast Asia

1. Locate the countries of Southeast Asia with the help of an atlas.

2. Locate capital cities of today (indicated by dots on the map).

3. Indicate which countries were colonized by which European groups.

4. Which was the only country that has continued to follow the religion brought by its European colonizers?

5. Name the predominant religion of Southeast Asia today, and locate the countries which follow that religion.

Arrival of the Spanish in the Philippines

The Spanish tried eight times in the 1500s to establish a settlement in the Philippines before Miguel Lopez de Legazpi succeeded in 1565, against such odds as malaria, scurvy, starvation of his sailors and opposition from the inhabitants of the islands. Legazpi sailed from Mexico which was already a Spanish colony, following maps provided by Ferdinand Magellan.

On March 17, 1521, on their circumnavigation of the globe, Magellan and his men sighted what is now the island of Samar and landed on the islet of Homonhon where the people offered them food and drink. They later sailed to Limasawa, an island south of Leyte, where Magellan performed the first Catholic mass.

Proceeding to Cebu, Magellan "converted" Raja Humabon, the headman of the island and his subjects as well as 800 of the island's inhabitants to Christianity. At the same time, he presented the Raja with a wooden statue of the Christ child or Santo Nino, a popular religious icon still revered in the Philippines today. Two months later, Magellan was killed on the neighboring island of Mactan by the men of local chieftain Lapu-Lapu when he tried to force trade and Christianity on the people of that island by burning down their villages.

The Route to Manila

When Legazpi landed in Cebu, he found the statue of the Santo Nino left by Magellan and took this as a blessing. On April 21, 1565, he established the first Catholic church in the Philippines in what is now Cebu City and settled there with his crew. By June, however, he was forced to leave due to a lack of supplies and continued attacks by the Portuguese who were also in the process of trying to establish colonies in Southeast Asia. After leaving Cebu, Legazpi then moved northward to the island of Luzon.

Manila, (then called Maynilad), was already an established port city inhabited by the Tagalogs (pronounced Tah gah'log). Manila is located in a strategic area. To the west it overlooks a bay which leads out to the ocean and to the east, the Pasig river which runs into the interior of Luzon. The area was ideal for trade and fortification against external attacks.

The Tagalogs, who were fearful of the Spanish galleons and their cannons, burned their city and fled to the swampy lowlands surrounding the river and beyond as soon as they saw Legazpi's galleons approaching. Upon landing, Legazpi claimed the city and the whole archipelago for Spain. He named it Filipinas (sometimes spelled as Felipinas), after the reigning monarch of Spain, King Felipe (Philip) II. The name was later anglicized to "the Philippines."

The First Missionaries

The first Catholic missionaries who arrived on Legazpi's ship were four Augustinian monks or "friars," who immediately set out to answer their call from God and begin the business of converting the indigenous people to Christianity. In settling the islands, the Spaniards had two goals. The first goal was financial and was aimed at establishing trade in spices. However, upon realizing there were no spices to be exported from the Philippines, the archipelago became a stopover for trade between Mexico and China. The second goal was a spiritual one, which was to make conversions throughout the islands as they had in Mexico and South America.

Establishing colonies and trade centers in Asia and the "New World" (meaning North and South America) was a way for already wealthy European countries to bring in revenue, expand their spheres of influence and acquire more overseas territories. The Christian religion, an integral part of the Spanish way of life, was also an important philosophy under which the monks acquired vast tracts of land. Using religious dogma they were able to convince the indigenous people, whom they considered uncivilized and in need of guidance, to work for them.

Although the monks themselves did not get rich, they built up the wealth of the church of Spain and, in turn, of the Spanish Empire. With colonies in Cuba, Mexico, South America, and on the coast of California, Spain amassed great wealth through gold and other resources found in these colonies. King Philip II is said to have boasted that the sun never set on the Spanish Empire.

The Spanish monks let nothing stand in the way of their conversions of Filipinos to the Catholic faith. They believed that teaching Christian values was their main mission on earth.

Disregarding local culture, the monks and other Spaniards radically changed the social, political and religious structure of the indigenous people's lives.

As a result, Filipino culture was drastically altered, so that regular aspects of life were declared to be sins against Christianity or simply illegal. At the same time, Filipinos were not allowed to assimilate themselves into Spanish culture by raising their status in the Spanish church or Spanish community. Instead, Filipinos were caught in between these two worlds and found it difficult to join together to fight against their oppressors. This difficulty was magnified by the fact that they were not only geographically separated but also separated into various groups with different languages and cultures when the Spanish arrived. Although the people of the Philippines were unable to join together to overcome Spanish colonization until 1896, there were many uprisings throughout the archipelago that were suppressed through extreme means. Some examples of these period revolts are described in the Chronology on page 100.

A Look at the Pre-Hispanic Culture

The Tagalogs, who lived in and around Manila, were one of many groups of Filipinos who had their own written language and a high rate of literacy as well as elaborate religious practices involving sacrifices, intricate gold, jewelry and statues of wood, gold and other materials.

Before the Spanish Conquest, many indigenous people lived in barangays of moderate to large groups of families led by a datu or headman. While trade between outsiders such as China and the barangays of the Tagalogs and other individual groups throughout the Philippines was frequent, there was no unifying political structure across the Philippine archipelago. The barangays were self-sufficient clusters in which the inhabitants spoke their own languages and practiced often similar, but in many cases, different customs.

The form of religion in the early barangays was known as animism or polytheism. People believed in many gods who dwelled in trees, houses, volcanos, crocodiles, birds, the sun and the moon. The Tagalogs called these gods or spirits anitos. At planting time or after natural disasters such as earthquakes or typhoons, people made sacrifices of pigs, rice, wine, and

jewelry. To ward off evil spirits in everyday life, they wore amulets made of coral, jade and bone.

The datu was in charge of religious ceremonies and crop planting, as well as anti-social behavior of the village people which might anger the spirits and affect the entire community. In death, great care was taken to prepare the body for the spirit world. In some places, bones were carefully taken apart, washed and placed in burial jars. Archaeologists digging in the Philippines are convinced that there was a sophisticated material and spiritual culture among the pre-Spanish people. Under their system, everyone was cared for.

Individual families were the basic units of these communities. Men and women, were assigned different chores, but were equally important as members of society. Women often made major decisions about the way the community was run. When the work was done, there was adequate time to develop great traditions of pottery and jewelry-making as well as wood carving and other arts.

The Spanish missionaries considered these cultural systems and beliefs the worshipping of the devil and thought the people were "pagans" or "heathens" who needed to be saved from "eternal damnation." Because Catholicism stated that there was a correct way of life and any deviations from it were evil, the Spanish set about changing all local belief systems to fit their own. The Tagalogs thought that there were many forms of good and evil and many kinds of beliefs, which is why they accepted Christianity as just another part of their cosmology, not as the only religion of the people.

Spanish monks baptized the people in great numbers. First, instruction in religious doctrine was given in Tagalog or other local languages at the simple level which the friars had managed to learn. The people were made to repeat prayers such as Hail Mary and Our Father, and had to memorize sections of the Bible or prayer books and to confess their sins. Finally they were anointed with holy water and given Christian names. A great feast would take place with much rice and fish. In the first 60 years of missionary activity, over 600,000 people were baptized. The meaning of baptism was most likely lost on the first generations of Filipinos, who

complied with the Spanish out of either curiosity or hospitality to strangers, or because they were forced to do so.

The Friars' Determination

The friars worked hard to make new converts. After the first Spanish ship more ships arrived carrying representatives of different Catholic orders including Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Recollects. By 1598, the country was divided into religious zones so that each order had its share of land and potential converts.

First the friars would learn the language of the people and impress upon them the concepts of heaven and hell in that language. One story describes a friar who had his helper light a fire behind him at the precise moment he spoke about hell to emphasize his point. Frightening the people into converting was one popular method.

Next, the friars learned as much as they could about the indigenous religions in order to prove them wrong. In one area, there was an active volcano wherein, the people believed, the dead entered, were transformed and spit back out in the lava as someone or something else. According to an old diary, one monk, along with only one brave potential convert, climbed up the steep incline to see first hand what was actually inside the cone.

Although the people were baptized, they continued to offer sacrifices. Frequently, when the monks' attempts at conversion failed to put a stop to this, they would beat the people with bamboo sticks, smash their altars and force them to confess their sins.

These measures were not always necessary. Because the friars had some advanced knowledge of fighting diseases, especially those which occurred in children, the people considered the holy water for baptism to have special healing properties. In times of epidemics or when their children were sick, people flocked to the churches to have themselves and their children baptized.

Adapting to a New Way of Life

Despite the efforts of the friars, the people continued to believe in their own gods and spirits along with Catholicism. What emerged was a system known as "Folk Catholicism", or a

specifically Filipino form of Christianity which blended beliefs of both Catholicism and spirit worship. Mystical beliefs, like those concerning the holy water mentioned above, were appealing to Filipinos because they coincided with pre-Catholic beliefs about the healing properties of certain substances. Another example of this is found today in the festival of the Santo Nino where Filipinos take a sculpture of the Christ child, bathe it, dress it and take it down to the ocean in hopes the devotion will bring good luck, rain, or a child. Having sculptures of saints in the house or carrying them in the pocket like an amulet are other examples of Folk Catholicism.

In order to organize the people, for better control and convenience, the friars rearranged the society into village settlements governed by Spanish encomenderos or soldiers of fortune who forcefully took control, then policed an area so that the friars could begin their religious activities. The encomenderos demanded tribute, taxes and forced labor in exchange for religious teachings and protection of the people against hardship. This system was never agreed to by the Filipinos, but it soon became a way of life. Meanwhile, the encomenderos collected gold and treasures to increase their own personal wealth. Many of the civil servants who came to the Philippines throughout the Spanish colonial era were born and died in Spain but came to the Philippines for this very reason.

In the center of a typical settlement stood the mission, a large estate with a monastery and church-owned lands for crops and livestock. Local people were assigned work in and for the church on these estates, which were similar to missions built on the coast of California. Missions had to be specially designed not only in the materials available in the Philippines (where houses had always been built from bamboo), but to withstand earthquakes. In erecting these government buildings the Spanish created a new architectural style in the Philippines of large estates involving the use of stone which became known as the colonial style.

Although the people appeared to follow the Spanish way of life, they never really gave in to the system imposed upon them. Missionaries were unable to settle or establish churches in the southern islands of the Sulu Archipelago which were inhabited by independent fishermen.

farmers, and their families who had already converted to Islam. In the mountains of Northern Luzon, hill tribes such as the Ifugao and Kankanai also retained their freedom because of their inaccessible location, and the abundance of malarial mosquitos in the area. Friars who attempted to make conversions in these areas and died were thought of as martyrs by other friars. Due to the size of the country, its separation into islands and the many other deterrents to friars and conquistadors, large areas were never seen by the Spanish who mostly concentrated themselves along shorelines, in urban centers, and in more accessible locations.

The Revolution Against the Spanish

By 1872, the Filipinos realized that even those most loyal to the Spanish would never be able to do more than clerical work for the church. Positions for priests were only given to individuals of Spanish blood. In addition to this, the Spanish Empire was beginning to crumble. Mexico had fought successfully for its freedom, and Cuba, another Spanish colony, was also fighting to win back its territory. Spain had already suffered great financial losses to the Dutch and British who had repeatedly attacked Manila. Desperately in need of money, the Spanish raised taxes and forced the Filipinos to work more for lower wages.

Revolution against the Spanish began in earnest when three Filipino Catholic priests, Burgos, Gomez and Zamora, were publicly executed because they called for more equality within the church. Angered by their deaths, the people began to protest and agitate for reforms throughout the archipelago. Although sporadic rebellions had occurred throughout Spanish rule, this resistance marked the beginning of a more united front against Spanish domination.

Filipinos gradually split into two groups: reformists, who felt that Spanish rule could be changed to better accommodate Filipinos, and revolutionaries who wanted an end to Spanish rule altogether. One noted reformist was Jose Rizal, a Chinese mestizo who had studied in Europe and wrote two novels which spoke out against Spanish rule. Rizal was part of a group known as ilustrados, educated and wealthy Filipinos who were of mixed Chinese-Filipino or Spanish-Filipino ancestry. In the 1880s, it was the ilustrados who called for reforms and encouraged Filipinos to assimilate themselves into the Spanish government and culture. However, as they

pressed for more reforms, the Spanish retaliated by continued exclusion of Filipinos from government positions and participation in Spanish society.

The hope of cooperation with the Spanish was abandoned due to such practices as charging higher taxes and publishing newspaper cartoons depicting Filipinos as ignorant and lazy. Filipinos no longer believed that they were inferior to their colonizers--not as intelligent nor as industrious. As revolutionaries, such as Andres Bonifacio, began to receive more popular support, the ilustrados abandoned their ideas of reforms and joined them.

Andres Bonifacio was a man of the masses who started the Katipunan, a secret society advocating the overthrow of Spanish rule. Because he was not an ilustrado, he had a better opportunity to unite the majority of common people. The ilustrados, at that time, did not respect his lower social status, his lack of education, and his military capabilities. Today, however, Bonifacio is considered a national hero and the members of the Katipunan are remembered for their bravery in fighting the Spanish and later the Americans. During the fighting with the Americans in 1897 Bonifacio was killed by an ilustrado named Emilio Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo was another ilustrado who became prominent as a reformer-turned-revolutionary and Filipino unity against the Spanish increased. As Rizal himself had predicted, once the Spanish created martyrs by killing popular Filipino leaders, there would be no way to stop the struggle for independence. However, even at this early date in history, opposition groups of Filipinos vied for power in the archipelago. As seen by the eventual confrontation between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo, this split was between the wealthier, educated Filipinos and those from rural-peasant backgrounds.

Meanwhile, the Spanish deported Jose Rizal, whose writings had reached a large group of people even though his stance was moderate, to Mindanao. Rizal spent four years in jail for treason and was eventually executed by the Spanish on December 30, 1896. This action started a reign of terror, in which the Spanish executed anyone who could be considered a revolutionary and sent many Filipinos to a Spanish penal colony in Africa.

While the United States did step in and help defeat the Spanish in the Spanish-American War, there was little chance the Spanish could have continued to dominate the people of this archipelago. Filipinos were aware of Spanish abuses of power, but it was only in the late 1800s that they developed enough unity and power to take a stand against their oppressors.

The departure of the Spanish did not bring Philippine independence, however. Instead, the Philippines was annexed by another colonial power, the United States, who administered the area for the next fifty years. During this period, Filipinos were given some limited freedom to develop a government of their own, but the Philippines was not to become an independent nation until 1946. Given the changes which occurred from 1521-1946, one wonders what might have happened if the Philippines had been able to develop gradually and naturally as a sovereign nation. Unfortunately, these possibilities will never be known.

MAP EXERCISES
SPANISH COLONIZATION

1. Show a possible route, including stopovers, of Magellan's last trip to the Philippines, ending in Mactan.

2. Locate the area where Legazpi found the Santo Nino.

3. Show Legazpi's route from his initial discovery of the Santa Nino to his final destination.

4. Using the map on page 81 and the text as references, show the general area of the Ifugao and Kankanai people, who maintained their traditional religion and were not converted to Christianity.

5. Show areas where Christian converts were not made because the people in the area had already been converted to Islam.

6. Locate the island and bay where Jose Rizal was jailed for treason by the Spanish.

7. Explain why you think Manila was chosen as the trade center by the Spanish:

(note: if atlases are not available for use, maps are provided on pages 117-118 of this section.)

The Philippines During Spanish Colonization

GLOSSARY

1. *amulet*

   a gem, stone, shell or other object carried by a person to ward off sickness or evil

2. *animist*

   one who believes inanimate objects and natural happenings have a living soul

3. *anito*

   a Filipino word for the spirits which dwell in the world around them

4. *ārchipelago*

   a group or chain of small islands

5. *Augustinian monk*

   a Priest, Father, Friar who follows the teachings of St Augustine

6. *barangay*

   a group of families, living together and led by a headman or datu

7. *colonists*

   a group of people who form a fixed settlement in another country

8. *conquistadors*

   Spanish warriors on expeditions of conquest

9. *cosmology*

   a belief in the relations of all things in an ordered system

10. *datu or raja*

    headman, leader of village

11. *encomendero*

    Spanish word for a leader of a Philippine territory who provided protection in return for tributes or taxes

12. *Folk Catholicism*

    a blending of Christian and animistic beliefs in which likenesses of Christian saints are used in rituals or as amulets or good-luck charms

13. *galleon*

Spanish warship which is built shorter in length and taller than other ships of the time for better warfare

14. *ilustrado*

Mainly wealthy Filipino-Chinese or Filipino-Spanish people who had been educated in Europe and returned home to become involved in Philippine politics and the revolution. Two famous ilustrados were Jose Rizal and Emilio Aguinaldo.

15. *indigenous*

native, belonging to native soil

16. *malaria*

a disease transmitted by the bites of a mosquito

17. *mestizo*

a person with mixed Filipino-Chinese or mixed Spanish-Filipino ancestry

18. *mission*

Small settlement such as those in the Philippines and in North America where monks lived, farmed and tended livestock. Here monks taught the local people their methods of farming, employed them, and taught them the values of Christianity.

19. *Muslim*

member of the Islamic religion, one who worships Allah and studies the Koran

20. *polytheistic*

belief in two or more gods

21. *Santo Nino*

wooden statue of the Christ child; festival where the statue is undressed and washed in the river to bring good luck with rain and health

22. *scurvy*

a disease of general infirmity due to a lack of vitamin C found in fruits and vegetables

IMPORTANT NAMES

Emilio Aguinaldo

A leader of the 1896 revolution in the Philippines against Spain; headed the first independent Philippine Republic after the Spanish-American war, but this was soon subjugated by the United States.

Andres Bonifacio

A revolutionary Filipino leader from the lower classes who led the secret society called Katipunan; was eventually assassinated by Aguinaldo's forces. Although Bonifacio was not respected by the ilustrados because of his lack of education and low social status, he is now considered to be a major hero of the Philippine revolution.

King Philip II

The King of Spain when the Philippines was first colonized; the Philippines was named after him; reigned from 1556-1598.

Ifugao and Kankanai

Two groups of hill people who live in Northern Luzon; practice wet rice terracing for agriculture and have wood-carving traditions.

Lapu-Lapu

A local chieftain of Mactan whose men killed Ferdinand Magellan.

Manuel Lopez de Legazpi

A conquistador who led the first successful colonial expedition to the Philippines in which he and his crew of Spaniards ultimately settled in Manila.

Ferdinand Magellan

A Portuguese explorer; first European to land in the Philippines.

Manila

From the indigenous word "Maynilad", shortened to Maynila, from may 'there exists' and nilad, the name of a flowery shrub, adapted to marshy conditions, which grew abundantly along the banks of the Pasig river, adjacent to the city

IMPORTANT NAMES (cont.)

Manila

From the indigenous word "Maynilad", shortened to Maynila, from may 'there exists' and nilad, the name of a flowery shrub, adapted to marshy conditions, which grew abundantly along the banks of the Pasig river, adjacent to the city

Jose Rizal

An ilustrado of Chinese-mestizo background, he greatly influenced the Philippine struggle against Spain, largely through his writings. Educated in Europe and able to travel, Rizal was part of a group of Filipinos who met many Europeans who did not agree with Spanish colonialism. These Filipinos gained popularity in Spain, studied the French Revolution and published magazines speaking out against the Spanish. Rizal wrote two famous novels: Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo which describe Spanish rule in the Philippines. Rizal was jailed a number of times before being executed on December 30, 1896.

Friar Domingo de Salazar

The first Jesuit priest to arrive in the Philippines; appointed Bishop of the archipelago.

Sulu Archipelago

A group of islands in the southernmost part of the Philippines inhabited by groups of fishermen, including the Bajau, the Tausug and the Sama, most of whom practice Islam.

Tagalogs

Indigenous people occupying Manila and surrounding areas when the Spanish arrived.

CHRONOLOGY

April 14, 1521	**Magellan** lands in **Cebu**, performs 100 baptisms, and offers the **Santo Nino** statue to Raja Humabon
April 27, 1521	Magellan is killed in **Mactan** after setting fire to villages because the inhabitants would not convert.
1526-1565	period of eight unsuccessful colonial missions to the Philippines.
1556-1598	**Spanish Renaissance** and the reign of **King Philip II**, who is reported to have boasted: "the sun never sets on the Spanish empire."
1565	**Legazpi** arrives, finds the statue of the Santo Nino and builds the first church on the island of Cebu.
1568	Legazpi's crew attacked by **Portuguese** traders
June 21, 1569	Legazpi and crew receive orders to take possession of the Philippines; Legazpi becomes first governor
June 3, 1571	Legazpi and crew move to **Manila** and settle there
1578	**Franciscans** arrive and build first cathedral in Manila
1579	Tax decreed on Filipino people for church building
1580	Monks send letters to Spain complaining of the behavior of the **encomenderos** and **conquistadors**
1581	**Jesuits** arrive; first **bishop** of Philippines arrives: **Fray Domingo de Salazar**
1582-1586	laws passed controlling behavior of encomenderos and conquistadors
1587	**Dominicans** arrive
1593-1600	galleon trade with Mexico begins; all other trade is closed to Filipino islanders
1598	Philippines divided into four separate religious regions: Dominican, Jesuit, Anglican and Franciscan to suit the needs of these groups arriving from Spain
April 24, 1603	Large fire destroys Manila

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

October 2, 1603	first Chinese uprising in Manila because of new and harsh anti-Chinese trade laws--35,000 Chinese killed
November 30, 1645	earthquake levels Manila
October, 1660	revolt in Pampango
1762	**British** sack Manila, steal gold and money
October, 1762	peasant revolt in Pangasinan
November, 1762	peasant revolt in Ilocos
1767	Jesuits expelled from the Philippines
1815	peasant rebellion in Ilocos
1820	"Cholera Massacre": Chinese and other foreigners riot in Manila and Cavite
1829	end of Bohol rebellion, begun in 1744
1841	execution of Apolinario de la Cruz, religious leader and martyr
1846	La Esperanza, first daily newspaper in the Philippines is founded
June 19, 1861	Jose Rizal born in Laguna
June 3, 1863	Manila falls in great earthquake; palace at Intramuros, the Spanish city in ruins
November 30, 1863	birth of Andres Bonifacio, leader of Katipunan movement
February 17, 1872	mutiny of **"Mestizo" priests** who had not been allowed to practice; Fathers Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez, and Jacinto Zamora executed by the Spanish and become martyrs for the Filipino people
February 20, 1872	many leading Filipinos arrested by Spanish
1887	Rizal's novel, Noli me Tangere published in Berlin

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

July 7, 1892	Katipunan movement founded by Andres Bonifacio and others
1896	revolution against Spaniards led by **Andres Bonafacio**
December 30, 1896	Jose Rizal publicly executed
May 10, 1897	Andres Bonifacio , founder of the Katipunan, executed by Aguinaldo's men
April 21, 1897	start of undeclared war between the US and Spain

MATCH THE COLUMNS

_ 1.	Cebu	A) city founded by Legazpi
_ 2.	1521	B) first bishop of the Philippines
_ 3.	anitos	C) reportedly said: "The sun never sets over the Spanish empire"
_ 4.	Friar Domingo de Salazar	D) statue presented to the Raja of Cebu
_ 5.	barangay	E) year Legazpi landed on Cebu
_ 6.	Luzon	F) original inhabitants of Manila
_ 7.	Santa Nino	G) one who worships Allah
_ 8.	Augustinian monks	H) spirits found in trees, sun, moon
_ 9.	1571	I) island where first baptisms were performed
_ 10.	colony	J) first Spaniard to arrive in the Philippines
_ 11.	Magellan	K) year Magellan died in Mactan
_ 12.	Manila	L) headman
_ 13.	Tagalogs	M) chain of islands
_ 14.	galleon	N) arrived with Legazpi on first ship to Manila
_ 15.	datu	O) group of families live in this community
_ 16.	1565	P) what the Philippines was to Spain
_ 17.	amulet	Q) year Manila was settled
_ 18.	archipelago	R) Spanish sailing and war ship
_ 19.	King Philip II	S) wards off evil spirits
_ 20.	Muslim	T) island where Manila is found

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The belief in more than one god at once is known as _____.

2. _____ and _____ were the first islands settled by the Spaniards.

3. While the Spanish wanted the Philippines to be a trade center, they more importantly wanted to_____the people to_____ .

4. Magellan was killed on the island of _____.

5. _____ were Spanish who collected tributes from the local people in return for_____ and Catholic teachings.

6. Magellan presented the people of Cebu with a wooden statue of the _____ .

7. The people of the _____ in the southern Philippines were never colonized by the Spanish as they had already been converted to_____.

8. _____was the founder of Manila.

9. Two famous ilustrados were _____ and _____.

10. Churches in the Philippines had to be specially designed to withstand _____ .

11. Besides the Philippines, _____ was also a colony of Spain.

12. _____was named after a plant which grew abundantly in the swamplands that surrounded the Pasig river.

13. Spanish rule in the Philippines lasted from _____ to_____ .

14. The Spanish reacted to Filipino uprisings in the 1880s after Rizal's execution by beginning a_____ .

15. Spanish galleons were built taller and narrower for better performance in _____ .

16. Luzon is_____of Cebu. (direction)

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

17. We will never know what the Philippines would have been like without the_____ and_____colonizations.

18. When the Spanish found the Filipinos worshipping_____ and making_____, they beat them with bamboo.

19. Before the Spanish came, the Filipinos often buried their dead in_____.

20. _____ was a famous revolutionary and founder of the Katipunan movement.

GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR STUDY

(use outside sources if necessary)

1. The Philippines is an archipelago. Name three other archipelagos:

2. The original religion of the Philippines was "animistic", the worship of spirits in animals, things and natural phenomena. The Spanish brought Catholicism. Name four other major religions:

3. Name two important events in the life of Jose Rizal which helped the Filipinos in their revolution against the Spanish:

4. The Santo Nino is worshipped in yearly festivals in the Philippines and even today is thought to help fisherman, bring fertility and rain. Name three Catholic saints:

There are at least two holidays we celebrate which resemble Filipino "Folk Catholicism." One is Halloween, which originated as All Hallows Eve, the night when spirits gathered before All Saints Day on November 1st. Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day can also be described as examples of Folk Catholicism. Choose one of these holidays and briefly describe in what way it could be understood as Folk Catholicism:

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

5. The Philippines was a colony of Spain. Of what country was the United States a colony?

6. Before the Spanish arrived, Filipinos exported cotton, gold, betelnut and coral to China. They imported silk, lead, tin and porcelain. Name five things the US imports:

7. Name two Filipinos of today:

8. What is a mestizo?

9. Briefly describe two changes the Spanish made in the Philippines:

10. Describe what you might do if people from another country took over your country, forced you to work for them, pay taxes, earn inadequate wages, convert to their religion, and speak their language; think about other countries or places throughout the world where this has occurred:

Find these words in the Word Search Puzzle
on the following page

WORD SEARCH WORDS

AMULET
ANITO
ARCHIPELAGO
AUGUSTINIAN MONK
BAPTISM
BARANGAY
CEBU
COLONY
CORAL
COSMOLOGY
DATU
EMILIO AGUINALDO
FRIAR
GALLEONS
GOLD
HELL
JOSE RIZAL
KING PHILIP II
LAPU LAPU
MACTAN
MAGELLAN
MALARIA
MANILA
MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGAZPI
MISSION
MUSLIM
POLYTHEISTIC
RICE
SANTO NINO
SCURVY
SULU
TAGALOG
VOLCANO

115

WORD SEARCH

P M L T A G A L O G Q S A H R I C E A Y

H I T L H B R G P N O G U B U I M L P N

I G E O E L S A N O T U G X X E I M L O

V U B R L U O L O L L G U E T N S W O L

J E J A L W D A T U S Y S R A T S X B O

O L E D R G Y I E U A F T M R Y I T A C

D L R N P A E R F B N V I H S M O L P R

L O R E E L N H R E T U N S E S N R T S

A P I M W L P G I C O D I C O I R F I L

N E V M S E U T A R N O A U E R S F S P

I Z A O K O C Z R Y I N N M P B P T M A

U D P C L N O O O O N A M O A A U E I F

G E E N R S R O P N O C O E G N A A K C

A L C E B O A G O L D L N T F X I U Q N

O E M O M L L K T P I O K G M R Z L P A

I G U A S Z C A I O M V J K A Z V A A L

L A P D C M K I N G P H I L L I P I I L

I Z R Z O T O E A I L S A C E S B A J E

M P L O L O A L T G D M K P E C V M Z G

E I F P V F R N O O D M I L S U M U M A

A R C H I P E L A G O S U L U R A L E M

Z A S E J O S E R I Z A L E L V V E R B

P R W S B L A P U L A P U P S Y Y T S T

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

J 1.	Cebu	A) city founded by Legazpi
K 2.	1521	B) first bishop of the Philippines
H 3.	anitos	C) reportedly said: "The sun never sets over the Spanish empire"
B 4.	Friar Domingo de Salazar	D) statue presented to the Raja of Cebu
O 5.	barangay	E) year Legazpi landed on Cebu
T 6.	Luzon	F) original inhabitants of Manila
D 7.	Santa Nino	G) one who worships Allah
N 8.	Augustinian monks	H) spirits found in trees, sun, moon
Q 9.	1571	I) island where first baptisms were performed
P 10.	colony	J) first Spaniard to arrive in the Philippines
J 11.	Magellan	K) year Magellan died in Mactan
A 12.	Manila	L) headman
F 13.	Tagalogs	M) chain of islands
R 14.	galleon	N) arrived with Legazpi on first ship to Manila
L 15.	datu	O) group of families live in this community
E 16.	1565	P) what the Philippines was to Spain

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS (cont.)

S 17.	amulet	Q) year Manila was settled
M 18.	archipelago	R) Spanish sailing and war ship
C 19.	King Philip II	S) wards off evil spirits
G 20.	Muslim	T) island where Manila is found

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The belief in more than one god at once is known as polytheism.

2. Cebu and Luzon were the first islands settled by the Spanish.

3. While the Spanish wanted the Philippines to be a trade center, they, more importantly, wanted to convert the people to Christianity/Catholicism.

4. Magellan was killed on the island of Mactan.

5. Encomenderos were Spanish who collected tributes from the local people in return for protection and Catholic teachings.

6. Magellan presented the people of Cebu with a wooden statue of the Santo Nino.

7. The people of the Sulu Archipelago in the southern Philippines were never colonized by the Spanish as they had already been converted to Islam.

8. Legazpi was the founder of Manila.

9. Two famous ilustrados were Emilio Aguinaldo and Jose Rizal.

10. Churches in the Philippines had to be specially designed to withstand earthquakes.

11. Besides the Philippines, Mexico/ Guam/ Cuba was a also a colony of Spain.

12. Manila was named after a plant which grew abundantly in the swamplands that surrounded the Pasig river.

13. Spanish rule in the Philippines lasted from 1565 to 1898.

14. The Spanish reacted to Filipino uprisings in the 1880s after Rizal's execution by beginning a reign of terror.

15. Spanish galleons were built taller and narrower for better performance in warfare/fighting.

16. Luzon is north of Cebu.

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

17. We will never know what the Philippines would have been like without the Spanish and American colonizations.

18. When the Spanish found the Filipinos worshipping anitos and making sacrifices/amulets, they beat them with bamboo.

19. Before the Spanish came, the Filipinos often buried their dead in burial jars.

20. Andres Bonifacio was a famous revolutionary who founded the Katipunan movement.

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS
(use outside sources if necessary)

1. The Philippines is an archipelago. Name three other archipelagos:

(a) Japan
(b) Hawaii
(c) Indonesia
(d) Sulu Archipelago
(e) Marshall Islands, etc.

2. The original religion of the Philippines was known as "animistic"--the worship of spirits in animals, things and natural phenomena. The Spanish brought Catholicism. Name four other religions or sects:

(a) Buddhism
(b) Catholicism
(c) Hinduism
(d) Judaism
(e) Islam
(f) Protestantism, etc.

3. Name two important events in the life of Jose Rizal which helped the Filipinos in their revolution against the Spanish:

He studied in Europe, studied the French Revolution, wrote two novels, fought for freedom, and became a martyr.

4. The Santo Nino is worshipped in yearly festivals in the Philippines and even today is thought to help fisherman, bring fertility and rain. Name three Catholic saints:

(a) Mark
(b) Luke
(c) Michael
(d) Patrick
(e) Joan, etc.

There are at least two holidays we celebrate which resemble Filipino "Folk Catholicism." One is Halloween, which originated as All Hallows Eve, the night when spirits gathered before All Saints Day on November 1st. Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day can also be described as examples of Folk Catholicism. Choose one of these holidays and briefly describe in what way it could be understood as folk Catholicism:

Any description of the use of the saint's name, his/her ideology in a ritual of cards, wearing green, drinking and for Halloween, the idea of scaring people, dressing up, superstition, Jack O'Lantern.

5. The Philippines was a colony of Spain. Of what country was the United States a colony?

England

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

6. Before the Spanish arrived, Filipinos exported cotton, gold, betelnut and coral to China. They imported silk, lead, tin and porcelain. Name five things the US imports:

(a) Televisions
(b) oil
(c) cars
(d) stereos
(e) shoes
(f) clothing
(g) food
(h) computers
(i) material
(j) wood
(k) vodka
(l) alcohol
(m) cigarettes
(n) books, etc.

7. Name two famous Filipinos of today:

(a) Ramos
(b) Laurel
(c) Aquino, etc.

8. What is a mestizo?

A person who is a mixture of Filipino and Chinese or Spanish blood.

9. Briefly describe two changes the Spanish made in the Philippines:

Community life, social life, politics, religion, work, language, churches, architecture, living areas, leaders (datus to encomenderos), anitos, amulets, land use, government, education, etc.

10. Describe what you might do if people from another country took over your country and forced you to work for them, pay taxes, earn small wages, change to their religion, and speak their language; think about other countries or places throughout the world where this has occurred:

ANSWER KEY

WORD SEARCH

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  M  TAGALOG   A  RICEAY
  I   H    P    U    ML  N
  G  OE      O   G    I   O
  UBRL      LL  U   NS   L
  E  AL  DATUSYS  A  S  BO
 OL  DRG    UA  TM   I  AC
 DL  N  A   FBN  IH   O  P
 LO  E  LN  RET  N  E  N  T
 AP  M  L   GICO  IC  I   I
 NE  M  EU  A   NOA  E  S  S
 IZ  O  OCZRYINNM  B  TM
 UD  C  NO  O   NAM  A  U  I
 GE  N  SR   NOCO   N  A  C
 ALCE   AGOLDLN    I   N
 OEMO   L  T   OK   R  L  A
 IG  AS    I   V   A    AL
 LA   CMKINGPHILLIPIIL
 IZ     TO  A    A   S  A  E
 MP      AL    M    C  M  G
 EI        NO   MILSUMU  A
 ARCHIPELAGO       R  L  M
      JOSERIZAL   V  E
        LAPULAPU  Y  T
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The Philippines
During Spanish
Colonization
Luzon
Pangasinan
Cavite
Manila
Tagalog area
Laguna
Pacific Ocean
South
China Sea
Mindoro
Samar
Panay
Leyte
Mactan
Homonhon
Cebu City
Bohol
Limasawa
Palawan
Dapitan Bay
(site of José Rizal's exile)
Mindanao
Sulu Archipelago
Muslim area

Southeast Asia
Mandalay
Burma
Laos
Hanoi
Chiang Mai
Vientiane
Rangoon
Thailand
Vietnam
The Philippines
Bangkok
Manila
Cambodia
Pacific Ocean
Phnom Penh
Saigon
(Ho Chi Minh City)
Malaysia
Medan
Malacca
Brunei
Singapore
Kuala Lumpur
Kalimantan
Jakarta
Indonesia
Scale in Miles
0
200
400

CHAPTER 4: UNITED STATES COLONIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Introduction

American colonization of the Philippines lasted from 1898-1946. Colonization by the U.S. often gets little attention in American history books, though this period was extremely important in the development of the Philippines. Ties between the countries were so great for the first 50 years of the 1900s that conditions in the Philippines changed dramatically in accordance with who was elected president of the U.S., his party's philosophy, and the U.S. economic situation.

After Spanish colonization ended, Filipinos declared their independence, and confronted U.S. troops, who claimed to come benevolently, with some resistance. This confrontation resulted in the Philippine-American War, which the U.S. government played down to the American public, claiming there were only small pockets of resistance, and calling Filipino revolutionary fighters "armed bandits." This was the first time U.S. troops encountered guerilla warfare of the same type they faced years later in Vietnam and Latin America.

The U.S. had many goals in their colonization, both paternal and philanthropic. They brought in education, health care, new technologies and American-style democracy to the people, however, at the same time, this colonization bolstered the American economy at the expense of the Filipinos in that an abundance of American goods was sold to Filipinos, U.S. military bases were set up for monitoring the Asia and Pacific, and American investors set up large plantations, factories, and mining operations in the Philippines.

When the U.S. annexed the Philippines, they started schools and began to develop a new government and economy. Gradually, this became a situation of economic dependence for the Philippines. A system of free-trade developed between the two countries in which Philippine exports could enter the U.S. without being subject to import tariffs. This was helpful at first to maintain growth in the Philippines but eventually benefitted only that small elite group of Filipinos who owned land and the many Americans who had started corporations or had investments in the Philippines, which depended upon low- cost Filipino labor. Therefore, due mostly to the special interests of these groups, Philippine independence was slow in coming.

Economic policies concerning capitalism, investments, and the competitive market became the policies of Filipino investors and businessmen, creating a larger and larger rift between the wealthy elite and the tenant farmers, factory workers and other laborers. As the Chronology on page 140 shows, there were frequent uprisings throughout this period which were usually short-lived and bloody. Uprisings often stemmed from "secret societies" led by individuals considered to be "messiahs". This meant that once the leader was killed or jailed, the secret society would usually break apart and no progress would be achieved. Other Filipinos chose to follow the beliefs of the Communist Party rather than the democracy offered by the Americans.

The depression of the 1930s and the plight of American farmers who had to compete with low-cost grains and rice from the Philippines, were major reasons behind the decision to grant the Philippines its independence. Thus American goals of creating a "showcase of democracy" in the Philippines were never realized, but the remnants of 50 years of American rule are still quite obvious. American products and styles became status symbols, and knowing English became a ticket to success for Filipinos. It is only recently that Filipino has replaced English as the national language, and that the people have begun to reexamine their culture seeking what is truly Filipino.

The Spanish-American War and its Aftermath

The American colonization of the Philippines was quite different from that of the Spanish, but there was one similarity: both the Spanish and the Americans thought they knew what was best for the Filipino people and used force to implement their ideas.

While the Spanish considered Catholicism to be of the utmost importance in their colonization, the Americans were anxious to impose their form of government--democracy--on the people. Just as the Spanish saw Catholicism as a way of saving the Filipino people from themselves, the Americans thought democracy would provide a way of living and governing that would improve life in the Philippines. While the Americans were careful to separate church

from state in what is known as a secular form of government. Americans were just as dogmatic about their policy as the Spanish had been about theirs.

The Spanish-American War began in 1898 when a United States warship, the U.S.S. Maine, was blown up in Havana Harbor in Cuba. The United States had been helping Cuba in its revolution for independence against Spain, and continued naval attacks against Spain, in Manila Harbor, in the Philippines. Commander George Dewey, the American who led the attacks, later became known to Americans as the "hero of Manila" although it is commonly believed that, by the time Dewey fought the Spanish in Manila harbor, a deal had already been made between the U.S. and Spain in which Spain "sold" the Philippines to the U.S.. The battle which occurred in Manila harbor, therefore, is now referred to as a "mock battle," which was carried out to convince the Filipinos that the Americans had saved them from the Spanish.

Although the Filipinos had fought successfully against their Spanish colonizers and had declared themselves independent on June 12, 1898, the Treaty of Paris between Spain and the U.S. was signed on December 10, 1898. Under the terms of the treaty, the United States paid Spain $20,000,000 for war reparations and received from Spain: Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, all of which became U.S. colonies.

The United States president, William McKinley, realized right away what an asset the Philippines could be for the U.S. The archipelago was a good, strategic location for an American presence in Asia and for military control over the Pacific. At the same time, the islands had abundant raw materials that could be mined, timber to cut, and fertile land in which rice and sugar cane could be grown.

The Philippine-American War

Emilio Aguinaldo, an ilustrado, had led the fighting against the Spanish along with another revolutionary leader, Andres Bonifacio. Aguinaldo communicated with the Americans, who at first assured him that they did not intend to colonize the Philippines. After Aguinaldo declared independence for the Philippines, he had Bonifacio assassinated to insure his own power over

the country, and he began to construct a government in the Philippines similar to that of the United States.

However, it soon became apparent that the U.S. planned to annex the Philippines and take full control. It was at this time that Aguinaldo cut off communication with the Americans and went into the hills to organize resistance against them. The fighting escalated to become the Philippine-American War.

Unknown to much of the American public at the time, U.S. troops fighting in the Philippines numbered up to 120,000. The U.S. thought it would be easy to take over the archipelago, but Filipinos fought with a style of combat now known as guerrilla warfare. This included sneak attacks on American bases and in cities before dawn in which Filipino revolutionaries, using spears, bow and arrows, and some rifles, were able to slow the progress of the American soldiers. By January of 1898, there were up to 80,000 Filipinos fighting in trenches and around barrios and generally harassing American troops as much as possible. The U.S. downplayed the number and capacity of the Filipino revolutionaries by calling them "armed bandits" and only reporting to the American public that there were small pockets of resistance led by these bandits. The Philippine-American War continued until 1902.

The U.S. fought back and was able to control guerilla movements by burning villages, killing supporters of the guerillas, and cutting off food supplies. They also imposed martial law on the Filipinos from 1902-1906. Eventually, the United States gained total control of the Philippines and even Aguinaldo surrendered and declared his allegiance to the United States.

Once Philippine-American fighting died down, William Mckinley, the president of the U.S. at that time, declared that U.S. policy in the Philippines would be one of "benevolent assimilation."

An American Commission was sent to the Philippines to find ways in which the U.S. could "help" Filipinos while bringing them under the protective guidance of the United States. Members of the Commission decided that while many Filipino people wanted independence, they would be unable to create a democracy without the help of the U.S.

American Rule

From the start, the United States dealt almost exclusively with an elite group of ilustrados who made up only 3 percent of the population. When a Philippines Assembly was to be elected by the people, the right to vote was granted only to males, 23 years or older who had a high school education and who owned land. This wealthy group of landowners living in the countryside was known as caciques. Also called sugar barons, these men voted themselves into power throughout the islands. This practice resulted in a number of peasant uprisings.

Many Americans at this time believed that the average Filipino was not intelligent enough to know how to vote or for whom to vote. Americans considered Filipinos to be their "little brown brothers," people who needed someone to care for them and tell them what to do. At this time, the American public believed their government representatives were establishing a democracy in the Philippines, but in retrospect, it was a system which continued to allow the wealthy to dominate the rest of the country.

It should be noted, however, that not all Americans thought the U.S. should have a colony and be considered imperialists. Many of them actively opposed this colonization in the U.S. Congress and Senate, as well as in newspaper articles and cartoons, but the opposition was small compared to the large conservative body of U.S. leaders at the time who were motivated by personal economic and political gain.

President McKinley was not sure about colonization, but he believed that God had given him the Philippines and it was up to him to decide the fate of the country. William H. Taft, the first Governor-General, who was appointed by McKinley to govern the Philippines, also had mixed opinions. While Taft thought it would take some time before Filipinos could govern themselves, he immediately began to implement educational reforms. A public primary school was started in almost every barrio. In Manila, a nursing school, a trade school, a nautical and an arts school were opened. Hundreds of American teachers traveled by boat to the Philippines to implement these educational programs. A few Filipinos who excelled in the lower grades could come to the United States to get a college education. These students were known as

pensionados. At the same time, however, Taft passed the Sedition Law, which made it illegal for Filipinos to speak of or act for nationalism, limiting from the start their freedom of speech.

Because of ideological differences between the Republican and Democratic parties, U.S. policy in the Philippines fluctuated as various presidents came into power. Woodrow Wilson, a democrat opposed to colonization, became president of the U.S. in 1912. By appointing Francis Burton Harrison, who had a similar philosophy, as Governor-General of the Philippines, he quickened the pace at which Filipinos entered and gained control of their own government. The Wilson administration was also responsible for passing the Jones Law, which stated that independence would be granted as soon as a stable government was established in the Philippines.

The Philippine Government

The move toward independence coincided with the development of a stable government--one based on the American model with separate parties, a Senate and a House of Representatives, a constitution, a president and the right of adult males to vote.

The first party to develop in the Philippines, which the U.S. found acceptable, was the Federal Party in 1900. This party gradually lost popularity to the Nacionalista Party whose program, despite Taft's Sedition Law, was total independence.

The first Philippine national elections were held in 1907 when those allowed to vote elected a Legislature of 80 Filipinos who made up what was known as the lower house. It was also referred to as the National Assembly. The upper house, which was to become the Senate, consisted of Americans appointed by the U.S. president. The entire government was overseen by the American Governor-General.

In 1913, with the appointment of Harrison as Governor-General both houses of the legislature became dominated by Filipinos. Two men who dominated the government almost from its inception were Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon, both of ilustrado backgrounds. In the new Philippine legislature of 1916, Quezon was voted President of the Senate, and Osmena Speaker of the House of Representatives. These men were members of the Nacionalista Party.

Under the national government, provincial governments were also established. Each province had a governor, a treasurer and a supervisor, all of whom were elected every two years.

While governing and making laws, the purpose of a government is also to maintain control of the national budget and to collect funds. This was difficult for the Philippines as the U.S., under the Payne-Aldrich Act, could send in as many U.S. products as they liked while the Philippines was limited in what it could export to the United States. At this time, the U.S. was increasing its agricultural production and creating, through industrial innovations, many more products than its population could use. By having control of the Philippines the U.S. had the opportunity to expand its market.

In 1913, the Simmons-Underwood Tariff Act helped balance trade by declaring that the Philippines could practice free trade and export any amount of goods to the U.S. with no taxes or levies.

Under Harrison, the Philippine government grew and established the Departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, and the Departments of Agriculture and National Resources. The government also created the Board of Control which gave itself the authority to control all the stocks of the Philippine National Bank, hotels, railroads, and large sugar companies, as well as government owned and controlled corporations.

These controls were meant to improve the economic situation by monitoring the finances, investments, and stocks of the country. They were especially aimed at the lower levels of provincial politics, where there were incidents of profit-making and corruption, since virtually all of the financial resources of the country were in the hands of a few select people. Many times, large loans were made to friends of government officials. At other times, money collected in taxes was used personally by the officials rather than for the good of the people.

In 1920, Warren Harding, a Republican, became president of the United States. To insure more U.S. control over the Filipinos and their government, he replaced Harrison with Leonard Wood, who shared Harding's feelings on U.S. policies in the Philippines. Angering the

Filipinos, particularly Quezon, Governor-General Wood took control over many aspects of the Philippine government, making decisions without consulting the Philippine Assembly.

Wood's first goal was to withdraw the government's participation in business. Immediately, he announced that the Board of Control, which not only controlled many Philippine companies but made profits from them, was unconstitutional and he abolished it. He then reorganized the Philippine National Bank, which was on the verge of bankruptcy. Although this helped the country economically, Filipinos did not want to give up the control over their government that they had become accustomed to during Harrison's rule. This sparked the Cabinet Crisis of 1923 in which Quezon, President of the Senate, his Vice-President, Osmena, and Manuel Roxas, House Speaker, all resigned from the government.

After Wood died suddenly of a heart attack in 1927, Filipino leaders reconvened and stepped up efforts toward independence for the Philippines by continuing to make trips to the U.S. to find support for this issue, one which would be raised many times in the 45 years of U.S. colonization. Finally the OsRox Commission, made up of Sergio Osmena and Manuel Roxas, was able to get a bill passed known as the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill. This bill advocated independence after a 10 year period, but also stated that the U.S. could have military bases in the islands and that, after independence, Filipinos would no longer enjoy free trade with the United States. This bill was vetoed by President Herbert Hoover but passed by Congress. However, Manuel Quezon, who controlled the Philippines Senate, did not like this bill and it was rejected by Filipino legislators. Quezon then took the leadership in securing a subsequent independence law from the American Congress, the Tydings McDuffie Act.

The Tydings McDuffie Act was passed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1934. This act was almost identical to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, but with some minor changes that made it more acceptable to Quezon. A Constitutional Convention, called for by this bill, was held in 1934. At this time, 202 delegates were elected to join together and write up the new constitution of the Philippines. Independence was then set for 1946. In 1935, Quezon was elected President of the Philippines and Osmena, Vice President. There were 98 members in the

National Assembly, and Roxas was re-elected as Speaker of the House. The Philippines had a unicameral legislature until 1940, when the Senate was re-established.

Filipinos understood that when they gained independence, tariffs would be imposed on their exports to the U.S. which would upset their growing economy. To help with this problem under the Tydings-McDuffie Act a plan was agreed upon in which taxes on imports into the U.S. from the Philippines would increase slowly for 15 years after independence was declared. Actually, the 25% tax usually placed on all imports into the U.S. was not fully imposed until the 1970s.

While American farmers argued in Washington DC that low-cost Philippine imports would cause them to lose money, the Philippines began to prosper. Raw materials and crops were plentiful for export and few goods were imported. Unfortunately, however, those benefitting from prosperity were either Chinese merchants, Americans who had bought plantations and started businesses in the Philippines, or well-to-do Filipinos comprising a very small percentage of the population. Because the caciques were still in control, ordinary farmers and factory workers who made up the lower classes benefitted very little and continued to live in poverty. In addition, this ease in exporting to the U.S. created a dependence of the Philippine economy on free-trade, tightening the economic connection between the U.S. and the Philippines.

Other important decisions by the Philippine government included the declaration of Tagalog as the national language in 1936. Today, in the Philippines, Pilipino (based on Tagalog) is being actively promoted as the national language. Another innovation in pre-war politics was the right of women to vote. This was granted in 1937, and some women ran for local offices during that same year.

American Influence

As part of free trade, Filipinos became more dependent on American goods. While the U.S. helped the country by building roads, dams, bridges and railroads, Filipinos were forced to buy American cars, trucks, auto parts, and gas. Gradually, it became fashionable to have American

things and people began to choose American shoes and clothing, as well as other items over those which were manufactured locally. Naturally, this led to more economic problems, and weakened the Filipino sense of economic nationalism.

To add to this dilemma, English was taught in schools and much of the history and literature taught to the Filipinos was American. From a young age, children learned primarily about George Washington's democracy as well as the "dignity of labor" as understood by the first settlers in the U.S., the Puritans, rather than about their own history. In place of local songs, children learned to sing "God Bless America" and "America the Beautiful."

American values and practices were not necessarily appropriate for Filipinos. The United States believed in secularization of schools, and established a public school system. Catholicism under the Americans was mostly taught in parochial schools, which were private and often expensive. Parents who could not afford private schools soon realized that if they wanted their children to be educated, they would have to accept the secular education provided by the Americans. Similarly, in the agricultural sector, Americans thought that Filipinos would be better off if their farmland were organized the way the American Midwest is set up, with large tracts of land on which a farmer lives and upon which large machines, such as tractors and harvesting machinery, can be used. In contrast, Filipinos owned small tracts of land, sometimes a few acres in different areas. This made sense because if one location experienced a drought or another had a flood, a farmer would have an alternative crop. Filipinos also had land in areas distant from the village where they lived. These lands had no title nor documentation of ownership and this caused great disorder when the Americans started to change the system.

American attempts at land reforms were opposed by the landed class, but actually ended up improving the situation of the landowners. Because the average farmer could not afford large pieces of land and the farm equipment which was made for such big fields, wealthy landowners saved time and money with new American farm equipment and became more competitive, while at the same time putting laborers out of work by eliminating the need for their services. As the

market prices of their goods went down, small farmers, who could not compete, ended up selling their land and becoming laborers or sharecroppers.

This growing competitive market became more like an American market and society reflected this. Traditionally, the datu, or village leader had been responsible for collecting tribute from the villagers, often in the form of rice, and distributing it to those who were too poor, old, or sick to care for themselves. Later, the landowners assumed a kind of paternalistic role in the tightly knit community, offering money or services for the less fortunate. By the 1930s, however, these systems had broken down, and this type of village welfare began to disappear. Landowners stopped giving interest-free loans to their farmers and hired managers to make sure these farmers did not cheat the landowners in any way.

American influence did have some positive aspects, especially when compared with that of the Spanish. The United States had a more modern outlook and helped to bring the Philippines into the 20th century. By 1935, 65% of all Filipinos were literate, and this was up sharply from 5% at the end of Spanish rule, though it could not compete with the alleged 100% literacy among the Tagalogs which the Spanish had witnessed when they arrived in the 16th century. Filipinos who went to the United States for college educations were returning to their country. The University of the Philippines was established in Manila, largely by returning Filipinos with American degrees. This university trained and produced many more teachers and other professional people sorely needed in the growing society and economy.

The building of roads and the setting up of telephone and telegraph lines as well as radio stations helped to expand communications throughout the archipelago. This made it easier for public health officials and doctors to reach outer areas and treat such fatal diseases such as cholera, smallpox, malaria and tuberculosis. Public health officials provided vaccinations to children and dramatically improved sanitary conditions and diets for the people in the rural areas. A result of this was an average height increase of 2 to 4 inches.

The Americans also helped farmers with irrigation systems, and methods of fertilization, and growing techniques which improved their crop output. They introduced new technologies that helped the Philippines produce its own raw materials and make them into finished products.

Also, for the first time in over three hundred years, Filipinos had some sense of individual freedom--freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to move about and to assemble peaceably. While Taft's Sedition Law as well as his Flag Law, which forbade Filipinos to fly the Philippine Flag, were on the books, the Nationalista Party developed and Filipinos did speak out against the government about matters with which they disagreed. Expression in the arts increased and not only did Filipinos embrace American jazz, but they gradually began to rediscover their own music and culture which had often been banned during Spanish times.

Independence

Independence was postponed because the Japanese occupied the Philippines during the Second World War. In World War II, Filipinos learned that the U.S. could not protect them from outside forces. The Japanese occupied much of Southeast Asia, including the Philippines, and inflicted a dictatorship on the archipelago which affected all aspects of the society. Japanese values were learned in schools, new taxes were imposed, and there were many incidents of violence. Some Filipinos chose to help the Japanese for survival and personal gain, and became known as collaborators. Others opposed the Japanese and conducted guerilla warfare against them from the hills. Most of the people, however, stood moderately in between and tried to go on with their daily lives as much as was possible. For Filipinos, these years were some of the darkest of their history.

When the Japanese entered the country, Americans and many important Filipino government officials fled to Australia and the United States. A member of this group was General Douglas MacArthur, the American who had been an advisor to Quezon, helping him to build up the Filipino defense forces.

When WORLD WAR II ended in 1945 and members of the Philippine government returned, they wanted to press charges against those who had helped the Japanese. A People's

Court was set up for this purpose. While some Filipinos had helped the Japanese because their lives depended on it, others had made their fortunes selling goods to their captors. Because it was difficult to tell who had done what without lengthy court trials, eventually Manuel Roxas, the new president of the country, declared amnesty for all who had "been disloyal" during the war. Roxas himself and other "collaborators" were absolved, mainly through the efforts of MacArthur. Roxas was also supported by MacArthur in his bid for the presidency, and in the 1946 elections he won over Sergio Osmena, who had been vice-president at the time of Japanese occupation. The former president, Manuel Quezon, had died in exile in the U.S.

During the war, some 260,000 Filipinos had gone into hiding and practiced guerilla warfare against the Japanese. There were at least two major groups of guerilla fighters; those who were affiliated with the Americans still present in the Philippines and those who had communist leanings, called the HUKs (short for HUKBALAHAP). Although these groups had the same goals, they gradually split apart. The HUKs claimed that U.S. soldiers who were stationed in remote areas took advantage of the peasant farmers and treated them disrespectfully. According to the HUKs, the American soldiers took advantage of these farmers who needed them for protection against the Japanese. Not only did they take food and drink from the peasant farmers, but they made them and their families work for the U.S. soldiers. The HUK's practices, on the other hand, included initiating grass roots movements to help the farmers, the poor, and the peasants. While stationing themselves in a certain area, the HUKs would start mutual labor teams and farm-cooperatives which were based on communist-type ideology to help the farmers and poor get back on their feet.

When Independence was granted the HUKs continued to oppose the establishment and any pro-American ideas. The diverse philosophies concerning how the government should be run continue to divide Filipinos. Today, the problems which have developed

because of the large rift between rich and poor are obvious to all. Most people agree that the legacy of rule by the wealthy elite over the peasants and poor which began with the ilustrados of Spanish rule and continued under American colonization is the basis of these problems. However, Filipinos disagree on possible solutions to this dilemma and a lasting peace has yet to be experienced in the Philippines.

GLOSSARY

1. *amnesty*

   a pardon granted to political offenders

2. *annex*

   to take possession of a territory

3. *barrio*

   a sub-division of a town; a community often related by family ties which is found in rural and urban areas

4. *"benevolent assimilation"*

   President McKinley's term for colonization of the Philippines

5. *cacique*

   name for wealthy landowners in outlying areas who gained control, wealth, and power during American rule

6. *datu*

   village headman

7. *"dignity of labor"*

   a philosophy practiced by the first settlers in the U.S. and still apparent today in which hard work for the sake of work builds one up in the eyes of others and of God

8. *grass roots movement*

   movement at the local level, involving political activity which is usually different from or opposed to the central government

9. *guerilla warfare*

   method of fighting practiced by Filipinos against the U.S. in which, instead of marching out and fighting in the open as the Americans did, Filipinos planned sneak attacks often before dawn, using whatever weapons were available to them. To protect themselves, men fought in trenches. Another facet of guerilla warfare is to involve all the members of a community, not just the men, in keeping silent about strategies and helping to distribute supplies and weapons.

10. *indigenous*

    native, found on native soil

11. *imperialism*

extension of an empire for purposes of trade, defense, protection, goods, resources

12. *insurgent*

rebel fighter

13. *landed class*

another name for the elite class of Filipinos who owned land

14. *martial law*

military government which supersedes civil law for a period of time

15. *oligarchy*

rule of a select group over the many

16. *pensionado*

a name for Filipinos who were sent to the United States to further their studies

17. *provincial*

local; of a province or smaller area

18. *secular*

worldly; not distinctly sacred or ecclesiastical; non-religious; in U.S. government, separation of church and state

19. *share croppers*

farmers who do not own land and must cultivate a plot of land owned by someone else; in return for the use of the land, the sharecropper must give a "share" or a large percentage of his crop to the landowner

20. *war reparations*

usually money given from one country to another to make up for losses and damages incurred in a war

PROPER NAMES AND LAWS

Emilio Aguinaldo

An leader of the first independent state of the Philippines (before American rule); fled to Hong Kong during the Spanish-American War and, though he returned to the Philippines with the help of the Americans, he joined forces against the Americans when he realized they had plans for colonization.

Andres Bonifacio

A revolutionary Filipino who came from the lower classes who led the secret society called Katipunan against the Spanish. Assassinated in 1897 by Aguinaldo's forces in a power struggle between the ilustrados who wished to have their own revolution against Spain. Now considered a national hero for his loyalty to the Filipino people against both Spain and the U.S.

George Dewey

He won fame as the "hero of Manila"; was a naval commander at the time of the Spanish American War; studied the situation in Asia, eventually became commander of the Asiatic fleet and Admiral in 1899.

Hares-Hawes-Cutting Act

A fore-runner of the Tydings-McDuffie Act; different in that this bill called for American military reservations while Tydings-McDuffie modified this to Naval and fueling stations as part of the agreement for independence.

Warren Harding

The 29th president of the United States, from 1921-1923 (see also list of presidents)

Francis Harrison

Governor-General of the Philippines from 1913 to 1921 under Woodrow Wilson; was responsible for "Filipinization" of the government by granting more power to Filipinos in their own system.

Havana

The capital of Cuba.

Sergio Osmena

He was initially, governor of Cebu, then elected Speaker of the Philippine Assembly in 1907; considered second man of the Philippines until 1916 when power shifted over to Manuel Quezon; in 1922, elected vice president of the Senate; was part of the OsRox commission which passed the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act (rejected by Quezon); in 1935, became vice president of the Philippines under the Tydings-McDuffie Act and later, president of the independent Philippines after Quezon died in exile; lost election to Roxas in 1935.

Manuel Quezon

He was initially provincial governor of Tayabas, then became speaker of the Philippine Assembly in 1907; in 1911, began to campaign in the U.S. for independence as resident commissioner. Elected president of the Philippine Senate in 1916 and shifted power with Osmena to become top man of the Philippines; got the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed in 1934 and was elected president of the Philippines in 1935; remained president until he died in exile in New York in 1944.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

He was the 32nd president of the United States from 1933-1945 (see list of presidents).

Theodore Roosevelt

He was the 26th president of the United States (see list of presidents).

Manuel Roxas

He became speaker of the house in 1916 and was part of the OsRox commission to the U.S.; aided Osmena in passing the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act; elected president of the independent Philippines in the first free election in 1945; moved to grant amnesty to all Filipinos who collaborated with the Japanese; died in office on April 15, 1948.

Simmons-Underwood Tariff Act

A bill passed in the U.S. in 1913 which allowed for free trade between the U.S. and the Philippines.

William Howard Taft

He was the 27th president of the United States from 1909-1913; also, first civilian governor of the Philippines and responsible for starting educational reforms.

Tydings-McDuffie Act

A final bill passed through Congress and by Roosevelt which proposed Independence for the Philippines in 1945; the U.S. could gain access to land only for naval bases in the Philippines and the Filipinos were required to elect a constitutional convention.

Woodrow Wilson

He was the 28th president of the United States (see list of presidents).

U.S. PRESIDENTS DURING PHILIPPINE COLONIZATION

William McKinley (25th president)
(1897-1901), Republican

first president to consider colonization as an off-shoot of the Spanish-American War; called it "benevolent assimilation" after sending a task force who reported that Filipinos wanted independence but were not ready for self-government; sent George Dewey to attack Manila; was assassinated in 1901

Theodore Roosevelt (26th president)
(1901-1909), Republican

sent Taft Commission to the Philippines; as first governor, granted amnesty to all Filipinos who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States; replaced military regime with civil government when insurrection had ended

William H. Taft (27th president)
(1909-1913), Republican

Governor-General of Philippines, then Secretary of War before becoming President; instrumental in modelling initial government of the Philippines after that of the United States and wished to end colonization as soon as government was running well

Woodrow Wilson (28th president)
(1913-1921), Democrat

opposed colonization and imperialism all over the world; appointed Francis Harrison, a more liberal democrat as Governor-General, allowing much more self-government for the Filipinos; instituted the Jones Act in 1916 which promised independence as soon as a stable government was established

Warren G. Harding (29th president)
(1921-1923), Republican

appointed Leonard Wood as Governor-General; his much more conservative policies angered Filipinos; manner of handling the government without consulting the people caused the "Cabinet Crises of 1923"; believed that the U.S. knew better than Filipinos what was best for the Philippines

Calvin Coolidge (30th president)
(1923-1929), Republican

did not make any important changes in U.S.-Philippine relations

Herbert Hoover (31st president)
(1923-1933), Republican

vetoed the Hare-Hawes-Cutting bill which advocated independence after a 10-year period; the H.H.C. was passed by congress but not accepted by Philippine legislature

Franklin D. Roosevelt (32nd president)
(1933-1945), Democrat

appointed Frank Murphy, a Catholic-Philippines sympathizer as Governor-General; passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act which Quezon approved and which allowed the government of the Philippines to begin to build and develop for independence in 1946; in 1933, constitutional convention members were formally inaugurated; meanwhile, Murphy passed pro-Catholic reforms

CHRONOLOGY

February 15, 1898

U.S.S. Maine blows up in **Havana harbor**, killing 266 of 350 Americans on board

April, 1898

Aguinaldo claims that Americans in Hong Kong made promises during this month about Philippine independence after the Spanish-American war

April 21, 1898

beginning of undeclared war between U.S. and Spain

June, 1898

Aguinaldo declares independence for the Philippines and builds government similar to the U.S. democracy; The **Malolos constitution** is drafted; **Admiral Dewey** anchors his battleship in **Cavite**

June 2, 1898

the Spanish surrender to the Filipinos

August 1898

rifts develop between **Dewey** and **Aguinaldo**; Aguinaldo rallies forces of Filipino insurgents

August 11, 1898

U.S. takes title to all Philippine public funds and property

August 13, 1898

"mock battle" and fall of Manila--Filipinos prohibited from entering Manila

December 10, 1898

Treaty of Paris is signed; Spain turns Guam, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines over to the U.S. for **20,000,000**

1898

Filipinos tear down posters proclaiming U.S.'s benevolent intentions

January 23, 1898

first Philippine Republic established; Aguinaldo is elected president

Feb. 5, 1899

U.S. attacks Filipino forces.

March 2, 1899

U.S. Congress enlists 35,000 American volunteers to put down "insurrection" in the Philippines

early 1900

revolutionary Filipino generals exiled to Guam

1900

President McKinley up for re-election in the U.S.

January 21, 1901

Act no. 74: **public school system established** for free public primary education

March 23, 1901

Aguinaldo surrenders to American forces

April 1, 1901

Aguinaldo takes oath of allegiance to U.S. government.

June 3, 1901

Taft Commission arrives in the Philippines

July 4, 1901

William Howard Taft takes oath as first civilian Governor-General of the Philippines

July 18, 1901

Philippine Constabulary established of Filipinos fighting for the U.S.; however, these soldiers can only reach the position of 2nd lieutenant

1901

Taft passes **Sedition Law**, making it illegal to discuss or act for Philippine independence

July, 1901

The Thomas, a ship carrying 600 American school teachers sails from San Francisco to the Philippines to bring toothbrushes, football, baseball and tennis

August 23, 1901

The Thomas arrives in the Manila

September 6, 1901

McKinley assassinated, Theodore Roosevelt takes office

September 27, 1901

Leyte base attacked by Filipino insurgents, 48 Americans killed, 22 wounded

November, 1901

Sedition Law enacted: **8:00 p.m. curfew** goes into effect; Filipinos thought to be enemies of the U.S. are killed or denied supplies, causing epidemics so that 200,000 Filipinos die violently or from disease

1901-1902

guerrilla warfare practiced throughout archipelago by both U.S. and Philippine forces

April, 1902

General Malvar, a leader of insurgents, surrenders; others follow and take oath of allegiance to the United States, **ending Philippine-American War**

September, 1902

Philippine Commission certifies to U.S. Congress that peace prevails in the Philippines

November 12, 1902

Brigandage Act passed so that Filipinos can be jailed or executed if proved to be part of an "armed band"--a term denoting anti-American fighters but one which made these revolutionaries sound like bandits

1903

government buys 166,000 hectares of land from Catholic church for redistribution among peasant farmers, but high prices of the land result in its purchase by Americans and wealthy landowners

1903

U.S. officers and enlisted men are assigned to teach English and "democratic values" to Filipinos

1903

relocation of Filipinos who live in areas thought to be populated by resistance fighters

November 1, 1904

American newspapers report that Filipinos gladly accept American colonization

January 31, 1905

Martial Law declared in the Philippines

1905-06

"Caducoy Revolt" in Samar results in the sending in of several thousand U.S. troops

1907

Philippine assembly elected: **Manuel Quezon** elected majority floor leader, Osmena elected speaker; members immediately vote themselves a pay raise and vote a 5-year tax exemption for landowners. Only 104,966 Filipinos register to vote out of 8,000,000

1908

University of the Philippines established

1909

partial free trade is allowed under **Payne-Aldrich Trade Act** in which products enter the U.S. within a **quota limit**

1912

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, is elected to the White House

1912

Francis Harrison appointed Governor-General under Woodrow Wilson and encourages Philippine self-government (called **Filipinization**)

1913-1927

The **"Moro Wars"**--a series of battles between American troops and the Muslims of the Southern Philippines

1913

Simmons-Underwood Trade Act allows total **free trade** between the U.S. and the Philippines

1913

Filipinos begin to hold major civil service jobs

1914-1918

World War I

1915

Carpenter Agreement signed by Sultan of Sulu, leader of the Muslim Filipinos which acknowledges the sovereignty of the U.S.

August 29, 1916

Jones Law instituted by Woodrow Wilson

1918

Quezon as Resident Commissioner; formal establishment of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP), the Communist Party of the Philipines (the PKP is not to be confused with the CPP which was established by Jose Sison in 1968)

1918

Board of Control established by Harrison

1919

display of Filipino Flag is legalized

1920s

absentee landownership grows more popular; landowners driven by a more commercial spirit and tend to needs of tenant farmers less

1921

Warren Harding elected president of the U.S.

1921-1927

Leonard Wood becomes Governor-General to the Philippines and makes many changes, angering Filipinos

1923

uprisings by "Colorums", activists who consider Jose Rizal their messiah; Colorums are mainly lower income groups from Mindanao, Samar, and Leyte

1923

"**Cabinet Crisis of 1923**" where Osmena, Quezon and Roxas resign

1923

Quezon begins "anti-American" sentiments as part of plan to fight charges of corruption

1925-1930s

urban strikes in cigar and coconut factories, sugar and rice mills and on the waterfront

1927

rebellion in the Visayas lead by Florencio Intrencherado, regarded as a mystical messiah

1930

student uprising in Manila High School because of derogatory remarks made by an American teacher about Filipinos

1930

formal establishment of the PKP, Communist Party of the Philippines

1930

Tangulan Society--secret society lead by Patricio Dionisio leads uprisings; society grows to 40,000 workers and discontented peasants

1931

Patricio Dionisio, leader of Tangulan, is arrested

1931

first visit to the States by **OsRox commission**

October, 1931

mass demonstration of PKP in Manila

1932

Theodore Roosevelt becomes governor-general for one year, until 1933

1932

Franklin Delano Roosevelt becomes president and appoints **Governor Murphy**, a Catholic Democrat as Governor-General of the Philippines

October 26, 1932

Communist Party of the Philippines declared illegal

1933

Benigno Ramos leads third party--Sakdalistas in protest against U.S. military bases, English education and U.S. economic control; Philippine leaders hedge on issue of independence because economy still dependent on free trade with U.S.

1933

Share Tenancy Act: contracts now written between landowners and tenant farmers but this is not successful because contracts are limited to one year and landowners have the option to not sign again

July, 1934

elections held for delegates to Constitutional Convention

May 2, 1935

Sakdal revolt--57 people killed, hundreds wounded and at least 500 people arrested

March 23, 1935

F.D.R. signs the **Tydings McDuffie Act**

1935

Quezon wins presidency of the Philippines, Philippine Commonwealth inaugurated; **Osmena** elected V.P.

1935

Quezon pushes Social Justice Program allowing freedom of organization by activists unhappy with the system; while more free speech is allowed, caciques (rural landowners) build up private armies to protect their holdings

1936

pardon granted to members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (PKP)

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

1937

C.P.P. declared legal again

1938

Communist Party and Socialist Party merge

1939

unions swell to at least 84,000 members--many members are blacklisted and unable to work

December 8, 1941

America declares war on Japan

December 8, 1941

Japan bombs the Philippines

December 31, 1941

Japanese occupy **Manila**

February 20, 1942

Quezon and the War Cabinet escape by submarine

March 11, 1942

General MacArthur escapes to Australia

April 10, 1942

76,000 Filipinos marched to **prison camps** by the Japanese; 200,000 die during **occupation**

Jan. 3, 1942

Japanese military administration is created in the Philippines; **Martial Law** is declared

August 1, 1944

Quezon dies in New York

August, 1944

Americans bomb Philippines; MacArthur returns

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

October 1944

collapse of Japanese occupation forces in the Philippines

February 1945

citizens of Manila begin to rebuild city

1945

Roxas wins election over Osmena

April 15, 1948

Manuel Roxas dies

MATCH THE COLUMNS

__ 1. George Dewey	A. elite group of landowners
__ 2. Board of Control	B. military government which supersedes ordinary law
__ 3. dignity of labor	C. small village based on the extended family
__ 4. William Howard Taft	D. extension of an empire through economics or politics
__ 5. martial law	E. bill that allowed free trade for the Philippines and the U.S.
__ 6. December 10, 1898	F. McKinley's name for colonization
__ 7. republicans	G. Philippines gains independence on this date
__ 8. caciques	H. non-religious
__ 9. Andres Bonifacio	I. leader assassinated by Aguinaldo's forces
__ 10. U.S.S. Maine	J. known as "the hero of Manila"
__ 11. "benevolent assimilation"	K. declared official language of the Philippines
__ 12. Manuel Quezon	L. made it legal for the Philippine government to own companies
__ 13. secular	M. first president of the first republic of the Philippines in 1899 who later turned against Americans
__ 14. imperialism	N. democratic governor-general who helped establish self-government
__ 15. July 4, 1946	O. a philosophy of American Puritans
__ 16. Tagalog	P. generally more pro-colonization than democrats

MATCH THE COLUMNS (cont.)

_____ 17. Simmons-Underwood Trade Act	Q. implemented major educational reforms in the Philippines
_____ 18. barrio	R. Treaty of Paris signed
_____ 19. Emilio Aguinaldo	S. U.S. warship blown up in Cuba
_____ 20. Francis Harrison	T. first became powerful as speaker of the Philippine Assembly

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(circle the correct answer)

1. The United States thought this could "save" the Philippines:

   (a) strategy in the Pacific
   (b) democracy
   (c) Catholicism

2. A public primary school was started in every:

   (a) barrio
   (b) city
   (c) colony

3. The number of American soldiers fighting in the Philippine-American war was up to:

   (a) 5,000
   (b) one million
   (c) 120,000

4. Emilio Aguinaldo escaped to here during the Spanish-American fighting:

   (a) Australia
   (b) the United States
   (c) Hong Kong

5. Woodrow Wilson was a:

   (a) Republican
   (b) Democrat
   (c) Libertarian

6. The Spanish-American war began in:

   (a) Manila, the Philippines
   (b) Havana, Cuba
   (c) Madrid, Spain

7. The Commander responsible for capturing Manila for the U.S. was:

   (a) George Dewey
   (b) William Howard Taft
   (c) Douglas MacArthur

8. This U.S. party was, for the most part, pro-colonization:

   (a) Democrat
   (b) Republican
   (c) Imperialist

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (cont.)

(circle the correct answer)

9. During WWII, Filipino and American officials fled to:

(a) Hong Kong
(b) Japan
(c) Australia

10. The United States did not help the Philippines with:

(a) irrigation techniques
(b) immunization techniques
(c) learning Tagalog
(d) a national defense force

11. Filipino students who were sent to the U.S. to study were known as:

(a) pensionados
(b) caciques
(c) ilustrados

12. Wealthy landowners in the countryside were known as:

(a) pensionados
(b) caciques
(c) ilustrados

13. Filipinos practiced this against the U.S. from 1898-1902:

(a) partial free trade
(b) martial law
(c) guerilla warfare

14. Public health raised the height of the average Filipino:

(a) 5-7 inches
(b) 2-4 inches
(c) 1-2 feet

15. This man was not a conservative republican Governor-General:

(a) Leonard Wood
(b) Francis Harrison
(c) William Howard Taft

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (cont.)

(circle the correct answer)

16. The Tydings-McDuffie Act declared:

(a) partial free trade
(b) independence as soon as a stable government was established
(c) independence with stipulations in 10 years

17. The Japanese did not impose this upon the Filipino people:

(a) taxes
(b) education in Japanese values
(c) sushi
(d) dictatorship

18. The U.S., in effect, purchased the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico and Cuba from the Spanish for this price:

(a) $500,000
(b) $20,000,000
(c) $1,000,000

19. Filipino insurgents did not use this weapon to fight guerilla warfare against the United States:

(a) hand grenade
(b) bow and arrow
(c) spear
(d) rifle

20. oligarchy means:

(a) a constitutional convention of 100 members
(b) power of the few over the many
(c) self-government

21. Free trade with the U.S. and the Philippines did not:

(a) anger U.S. farmers
(b) benefit Chinese and wealthy landowners
(c) increase under the Tydings-McDuffie Act
(d) create dependency of Filipinos on U.S. goods

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (cont.)

(circle the correct answer)

22. Many racist Americans considered Filipinos to be:

(a) fat and jolly
(b) communists
(c) little brown brothers

23. Manuel Quezon accepted this bill for independence:

(a) Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act
(b) Tydings-McDuffie Act
(c) Simmons-Underwood Act

24. Catholic Filipinos experienced grave concerns because of:

(a) Governor Murphy
(b) benevolent assimilation
(c) secularization

25. This man was the first elected president of the independent Philippines in 1945:

(a) Sergio Osmena
(b) Manuel Quezon
(c) Manuel Roxas

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GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Name four positive aspects of American colonization of the Philippines:

2. Name four negative aspects:

3. Briefly describe how the U.S. came to colonize the Philippines:

4. In what way did the U.S. impose secularization upon the Philippines?

5. Describe how the Philippines became economically dependent on the U.S.:

6. The Tydings-McDuffie Act granted independence to the Philippines with some conditions. Name two of these conditions:

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

7. Describe the ways in which the U.S. and Spain were similar in their colonizations of the Philippines:

8. How were they different?

9. Choose one president of the following three and describe how he influenced U.S. colonization of the Philippines: Woodrow Wilson, William McKinley, or Warren Harding:

10. Describe two ways in which the peasants and very poor suffered under U.S. colonization:

2 ways in which they benefitted:

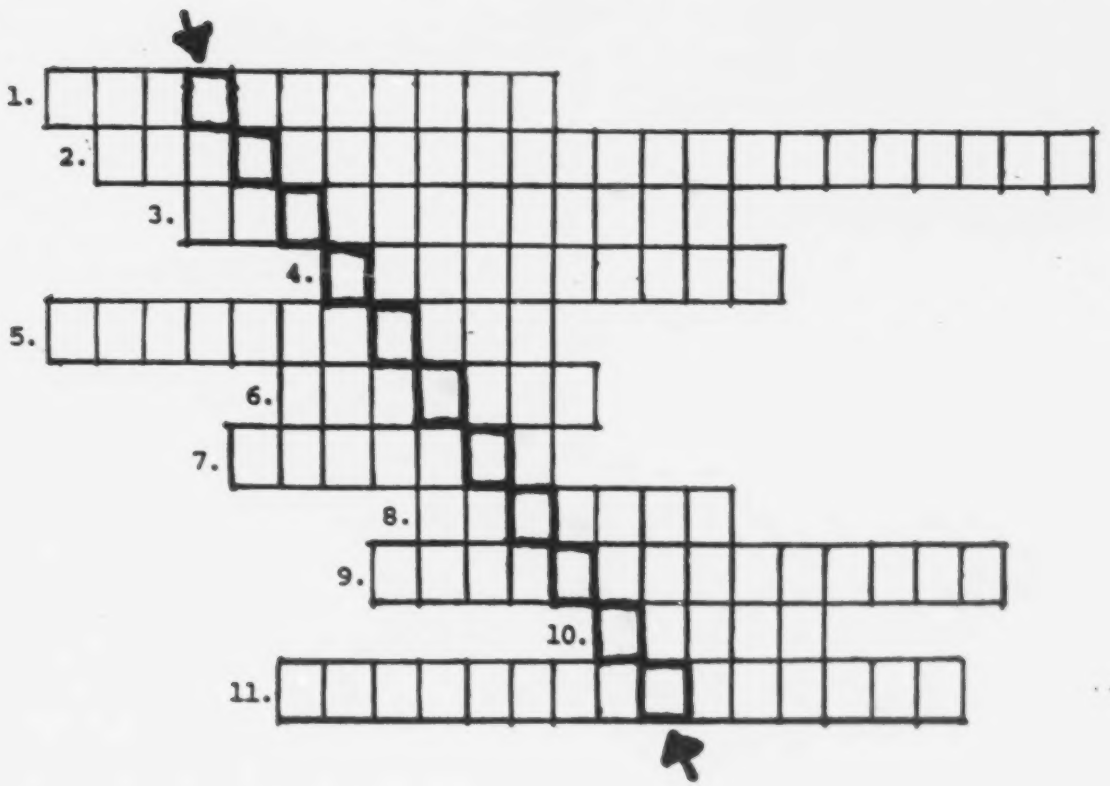
Use these clues to fill in the correct spaces
in the puzzle on the following page

CLUES--PUZZLE #1

1. students sent to the U.S. to further their study during American rule
2. the name for American colonization used by President McKinley
3. this finally occurred in the Philippines in 1946
4. one technique Americans taught to Filipino farmers
5. protection against cholera, malaria and tuberculosis
6. wealthy landowner in the Philippine countryside
7. declared the official language of the Philippines in 1936
8. another word for colonized
9. this aspect of education under colonization was upsetting to Catholic Filipinos
10. a village based on the extended family in the Philippines
11. kind of fighting Filipinos used against the Spanish, the Americans and the Japanese

PUZZLE #1--VOCABULARY

Fill in the words that match the clues provided in the horizontal spaces. Once you have completed filling in the horizontal clues, you will know the diagonal word. Fill in its meaning in the space provided.



DIAGONAL WORD:

DEFINITION:

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CLUES--PUZZLE #2
(follow same directions as for puzzle #1)

1. violent radical in 1898 revolution who came from the lower classes

2. "Hero of Manila," later, an admiral of the U.S. navy

3. act for independence passed through OsRox but denied by Quezon

4. President who finally passed act for Philippine independence

5. democratic president from 1913-1921

6. Act passed in 1908 allowing partial free trade

7. lenient Governor-General who allowed Filipinos to dominate their own legislature

8. conservative Governor-General who caused the "cabinet crisis of 1923", then died of a heart attack

9. president who assigned the man in clue #8

10. final act passed for independence in 1936

11. Governor-General who later became a U.S. president

12. $20,000,000.00 agreement between the U.S. and Spain

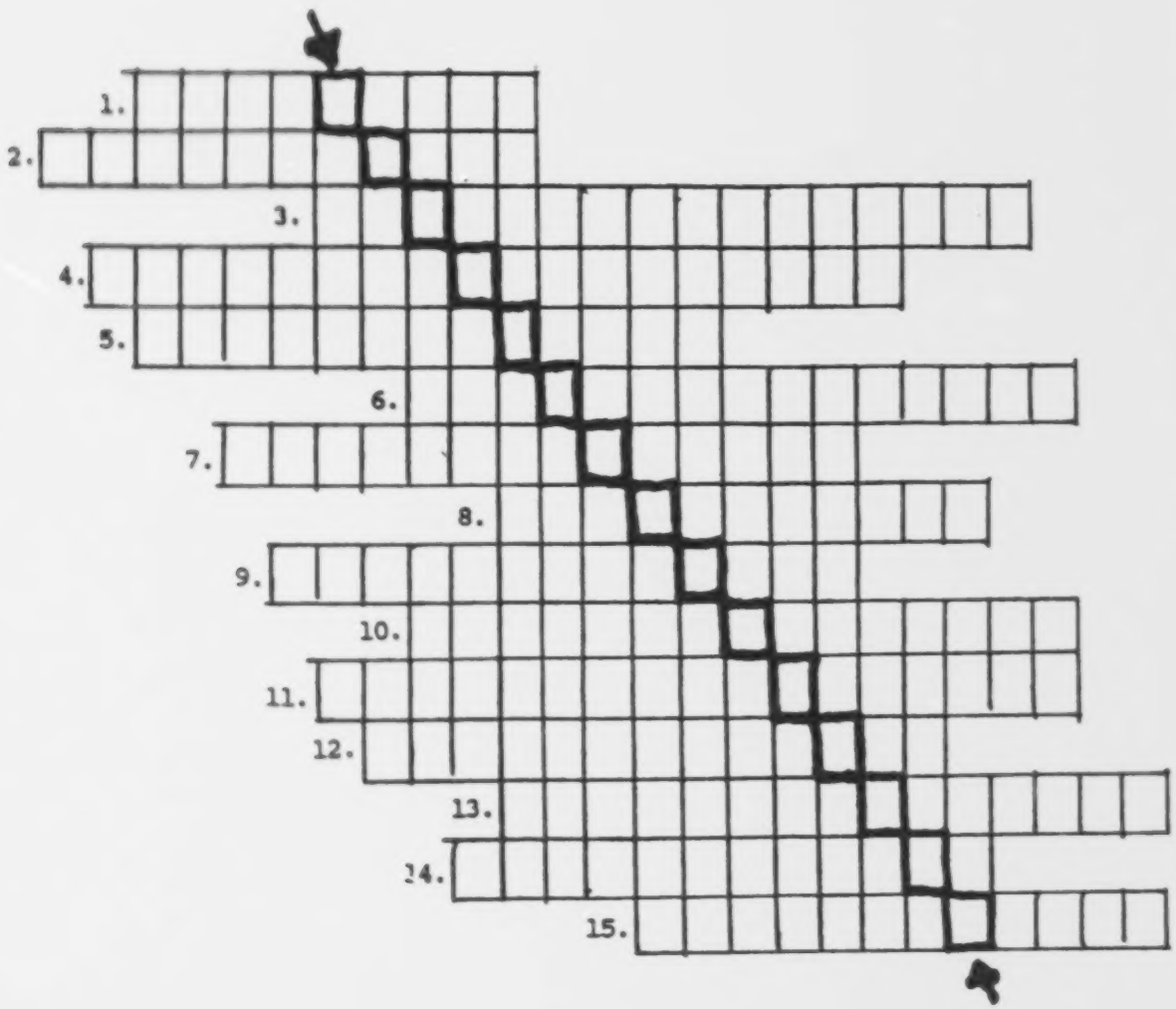
13. "benevolent assimilation" president

14. long-term Filipino politician who served as house speaker, president of the senate and finally died as president during WWII

15. colleague of clue #14, part of OsRox

PUZZLE #2--IMPORTANT NAMES AND LAWS

Fill in the words that match the clues provided in the horizontal spaces. Once you have completed filling in the horizontal clues, you will know the diagonal word. Fill in its meaning in the space provided.



DIAGONAL WORD:

DEFINITION:

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

J 1. George Dewey	A. elite group of landowners
L 2. Board of Control	B. military government which supersedes civilian government.
O 3. dignity of labor	C. small village based on the extended family
O 4. William Howard Taft	D. extension of an empire through economics or politics
B 5. martial law	E. bill that allowed free trade for the Philippines and the U.S.
R 6. December 10, 1898	F. McKinley's name for colonization
P 7. Republicans	G. Philippines gains independence on this date
A 8. caciques	H. non-religious
I 9. Andres Bonifacio	I. leader assassinated by Aguinaldo's forces
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F 11. "benevolent assimilation"	K. declared official language of the Philippines
T 12. Manuel Quezon	L. made it legal for the Philippine government to own companies
H 13. secular	M. first president of the first republic of the Philippines in 1899 who later turned against Americans
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G 15. July 4, 1946	O. a philosophy of American Puritans
K 16. Tagalog	P. generally more pro-colonization than democrats

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS (cont.)

E 17. Simmons-Underwood Trade Act

C 18. barrio

M 19. Emilio Aguinaldo

N 20. Francis Harrison

Q. implemented major educational reforms in the Philippines

R. Treaty of Paris signed.

S. U.S. warship blown up in Cuba

T. first became powerful as speaker of the Philippine Assembly

ANSWER KEY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.	B
2.	A
3.	C
4.	C
5.	B
6.	B
7.	A
8.	B
9.	C
10.	C
11.	A
12.	B
13.	C
14.	B
15.	B
16.	C
17.	C
18.	B
19.	A
20.	B
21.	C
22.	C
23.	B
24.	C
25.	C

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ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Name four positive aspects of American colonization of the Philippines:

   (a) health
   (b) education
   (c) farming, irrigation
   (d) freedoms (speech, art, movement)

2. Name four negative aspects:

   (a) money went to the wealthy.
   (b) less welfare to old, poor, sick
   (c) Sedition and Flag Laws
   (d) made Filipinos dependent on goods

3. Briefly describe <u>how</u> the U.S. came to colonize the Philippines:

   The U.S. was helping Cuba achieve independence from Spain and chased a Spanish warship across the Pacific to Manila. Afterwards, McKinley decided to take/buy the Philippines.

4. In what way did the U.S. impose secularization upon the Philippines?

   Teaching of Catholicism in the schools was not allowed, and separation of church and state.

5. Describe how the Philippines became economically dependent on the U.S.:

   The U.S. brought roads, trains, trucks, and machinery which required parts, gas, repairs. Also, American goods became more popular than Filipinos goods.

6. The Tydings McDuffie Act granted independence for the Philippines with some conditions. Name two of these conditions:

   (a) independence granted after 10 years and a stable government was

   (b) established, American military bases, taxes and levies raised on imports into the U.S. from the Philippines

7. Describe the ways in which the U.S. and Spain were similar in their colonizations of the Philippines:

   They were both dogmatic about democracy and other policies, and used force in taking over.

8. How were they different?

   The U.S. allowed a more secular government; allowed more freedoms; implemented education policies; improved health care; and gave Filipinos the right to participate in government.

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL QUESTIONS (cont.)

9. Choose one president of the following three and describe how he influenced U.S. colonization of the Philippines: Woodrow Wilson, William McKinley, or Warren Harding:

McKinley: implemented colonization

Wilson: tried "filipinization" and had liberal policies

Harding: much more conservative, regression in rights

10. Describe two ways in which the peasants and very poor suffered under U.S. colonization:

They were not allowed to vote, their land was taken away by the wealthy, and the program of help from datu was no longer in effect.

2 ways in which they benefitted:

They received better health care and education.

ANSWER KEY

PUZZLE #1--VOCABULARY

Fill in the words that match the clues provided in the horizontal spaces. Once you have completed filling in the horizontal clues, you will know the diagonal word. Fill in its meaning in the space provided.

1. P E N S I O N A D O S
2. B E N E V O L E N T A S S I M I L A T I O N
3. I N D E P E N D E N C E
4. I R R I G A T I O N
5. V A C C I N A T I O N
6. C A C I Q U E
7. T A G A L O G
8. A N N E X E D
9. S E C U L A R I Z A T I O N
10. B A R R I O
11. G U E R I L L A W A R F A R E

DIAGONAL WORD: Sedition Law

DEFINITION: A law passed by president Taft which made it illegal for Filipinos to speak of or act for nationalism; served to limit freedom of speech of Filipinos

ANSWER KEY

PUZZLE #2--IMPORTANT NAMES AND LAWS

1. B O N I **F** A C I O
2. G E O R G E D **E** W E Y
3. H A **R** E H A W E S C U T T I N G
4. F R A N K L I N **D** R O O S E V E L T
5. W O O D R O W W **I** L S O N
6. P A Y **N** E A L D R I C H A C T
7. F R A N C I S H **A** R R I S O N
8. L E O **N** A R D W O O D
9. W A R R E N H A R **D** I N G
10. T Y D I N G S **M** C D U F F I E
11. W I L L I A M H O W **A** R D T A F T
12. T R E A T Y O F P A **R** I S
13. W I L L I A M M **C** K I N L E Y
14. M A N U E L Q U E Z **O** N
15. S E R G I O O **S** M E N A

DIAGONAL WORD: Ferdinand Marcos

DEFINITION: He was president of the Philipines from 1966 to 1986; he stockpiled billions of dollars as president; began his political career as a liberal but switched to the Nacionalista Party to win the presidency in 1965; he and his wife Imelda were exiled to Hawai'i in 1986 after a popular uprising

CHAPTER 5: THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES: PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

Introduction

At present, much of the interest in the Philippines centers around its problems. Like other Southeast Asian countries which experienced European colonization in the 16th-20th centuries, the Philippines is a country struggling to free itself from the residual effects of both the Spanish and American colonizations, which ended only in 1946. The country has achieved political independence, but social and economic problems persist.

The government of the Philippines is based on the American model of democracy. Its constitution was written under the guidance of the American colonial administration. Although the basic institutions of democracy are present--a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, a Supreme Court and a two-party system--the culture, social, and economic systems of the Philippines are far different from those in the U.S. and present a much different version of democracy.

There are several reasons why American-type democracy has taken a different path in the Philippines. First, in Philippine society, family, friends, and close associates are extremely important and politicians are generally compelled to respond to personal favors. It is not unusual for politicians to use their positions to amass wealth and provide jobs for their relatives and friends. People often expect an elected official to help his or her family and friends as a matter of obligation. This often leads to "corruption" in government, something Filipinos themselves criticize.

Second, the Philippine Constitution, drafted during the Commonwealth period (American colonization), although similar to the American constitution in many of its provisions, provides for a stronger presidency. The Philippine president exerts greater veto power and more control over the House and Senate (or legislative body) than his or her American counterpart. This imbalance of power makes the legislative body especially

susceptible to pressures from the president, resulting in corrupt practices on the part of both branches of the government.

Finally, the two-party system that emerged in the Philippines developed a logic of its own, consistent with the Filipino system of alliances, affiliations and leadership patterns. Individuals place more value on their own personal political programs and fortunes than on developing a particular party ideology, of the sort seen in the U.S. which separates Republicans from Democrats. Because the Philippine parties are not very different from one another, it was, and still is, easy for individuals to shift from one party to another without losing their integrity.

The weaknesses of the struggling Philippine democracy became most evident during the 20-year presidency of Ferdinand Marcos. Marcos, the sixth president of the Philippines, exploited his executive powers, by first suspending the writ of habeas corpus, then declaring martial law. He also rewrote the Constitution, transferring all effective powers to himself and removing the limit of terms a president could serve. Marcos used his position to amass billions of dollars in personal assets, property and gold.

In February of 1986, the Philippines experienced the four-day "people's revolution," when a huge crowd of dissatisfied Filipinos gathered in Manila. In this non-violent protest, the people stood up to the military's tanks in order to press for honest results in the election between Marcos and Corazon Aquino.

This resulted in Marcos's fleeing to Hawai'i in the face of "people power" and leaving the Philippine economy devastated. It then became Aquino's challenge to restore the economic system as well as the faith of the Filipino people in their government institutions.

Pan-Philippine National Highway
Luzon
The Philippines
of the
20th Century
Clark Air Base.
Subic Naval Base
Pasay City
Quezon City
Malacañang Palace
Manila
Caloocan City
South China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Legaspi
Mindoro
Samar
Panay
Leyte
Cebu
Cebu City
Palawan
Negros
Bohol
Mindanao Sea
Sulu Sea
Mindanao
Sulu Archipelago
Davao
City

Part 1 1946-1964

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

Manuel Roxas (1946-1948)

The first president of the Republic of the Philippines, Manuel Roxas, assumed office in the midst of a national crisis. The Japanese Occupation and subsequent bombing by the Americans had destroyed the nation and the economy, and had divided Filipinos into various loyalties. Roxas had two major challenges when he assumed the office: to restore faith and trust of the people in their newly independent government and to rebuild the war-ravaged economy.

After forming the new Liberal Party, Roxas defeated his long-time colleague Sergio Osmena of the Nacionalista Party in his bid for the presidency of the new Republic. Instead of asserting Philippine nationalism, however, Roxas agreed to the Bell Trade Act which was being passed by the U.S. Congress. Under this controversial act, the U.S. agreed to pay 620 million dollars to the Philippines for war reparations in return for parity rights. This allowed American investors to exploit the natural resources of the Philippines, to set up mining projects for tin and bauxite, to own sugar and pineapple plantations and to establish control over oil and coal reserves, as well as public utilities. The U.S. insisted that parity rights be added to the Constitution of the Philippines before they would grant complete independence to the Philippines. This was a direct violation of Philippine sovereignty.

Economic Dependence

The Philippines gained political independence but remained economically dependent upon American investors. Plantations and projects provided jobs for a large number of Filipinos at very low wages. In addition, the U.S. gave the Philippines trading preferences by keeping taxes on imports into the U.S. lower than taxes on imports from other countries. The Philippine peso became dependent on the U.S. dollar, causing the economy of the Philippines to fluctuate along with the U.S. economy.

Roxas tried to lessen the effects of the Bell Trade Act and other postwar agreements with the U.S. by establishing import controls. These controls put a stop to free and unlicensed imports of goods from the U.S., so that local Philippine industries could begin producing such goods as batteries, dairy products, pharmaceuticals and other items on their own. Throughout the years, however, American businessmen continued to prosper, because it was usually American owned companies which produced these light-industry products in the Philippines.

As part of the Bell Trade Act, the U.S. was also allowed to station its military forces at U.S.-controlled bases throughout the archipelago, paying no rent on the land until 1975. Recently, Filipinos were faced with the issue of whether to allow these military bases to continue operating in the country beyond their contractual expiration of the Military Bases Agreement in 1991. In this way, the long-term effects of the Bell Trade Act are clearly an integral part of the Philippines' current political problems.

Elpidio Quirino (1948-1953)

Elpidio Quirino, who had been the vice-president under Roxas, took over when Roxas died of a heart attack in 1948. In 1949, he was elected president over his opponent, Jose P. Laurel by a narrow margin. This second postwar election was considered the "dirtiest" until that time. It was notorious for its use of violence and "flying voters," voters who were either registered to vote in other precincts or were already dead. After this election, in 1950, the organization known as NAMFREL (National Movement for Free Elections), which was supported by the U.S. government, was begun. This organization would have great importance in Marcos's final downfall in 1986.

The HUK Rebellions

The lack of trust in the government during the presidencies of Roxas and Quirino contributed to the increased popularity of such insurgent groups as the HUKS (short for Hukbalahap, or Hukbong Bayan Laban Sa Hapon, meaning: Army to Liberate the Country from the Japanese). This group had been formed in rural areas during the Japanese occupation. In

World War II the HUKS fought guerrilla-style warfare against the Japanese, first with the help of the Americans, and later on their own. After the war, the HUKs continued their struggle against exploitation of peasants and workers by the elite landowners of the Philippines.

Americans were leery of the HUK fighters because of their affiliation with the Communist Party. This party had been established in the Philippines in the 1930s and was soon pronounced illegal by the American government. It continued to be outlawed by successive administrations even after the Philippines became independent in 1946.

The HUKs, in turn, were dissatisfied with the practices of American soldiers during the Japanese Occupation, which included demanding food and lodging from poor people in rural areas. The HUKs began their own programs of working with the rural poor on farming projects and rebuilding areas decimated by fighting. Taking advantage of the fact that many wealthy landowners had fled the country because of the war, the HUKs proceeded to distribute the abandoned plantations and farm land among the same peasants who had worked for the landowners for meager wages.

When the landowners returned after the war, they reclaimed their land and the government became involved in fighting against the HUKs who opposed them. With the help of the peasant farmers, the HUKs continued to incite uprisings throughout the countryside. Because they were no longer fighting the Japanese at this time, they changed their name to HMB (Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan, meaning: National Liberation Army) but continued to be known by both names.

For Roxas, controlling the HUKs was a top priority. After he died, Quirino assumed this task. Quirino first tried offering amnesty to all those involved with the HUKs, but this proved ineffective. He then appointed Ramon Magsaysay as his Secretary of Defense. Magsaysay had been a guerrilla fighter during the war and was also an anti-communist. While he was Secretary of Defense and later, as President, Magsaysay was successful in breaking down and defeating the HUKs with considerable support from the United States.

Ramon Magsaysay (1954-1957)

Magsaysay, in office from 1954-1957, was probably one of the most well-liked presidents in the history of the independent Philippines. He was known for being humble and for making frequent visits to barrios and slum areas to find out how to best serve the people. He also made it a point to avoid throwing lavish parties and giving jobs to his friends and relatives as other politicians had done. When people came to him with problems, Magsaysay often gave them immediate, personal attention. He was also the most effective president in minimizing local corruption in rural areas, building roads and irrigation systems and improving conditions in the barrios through honest means.

However, these changes did not last long. Magsaysay's new programs were not drastic enough to change the direction of the country, and after his untimely death in 1957, his new programs, and the trust which he had succeeded in restoring between the people and the government faded. His land reform bills and rural development projects were attacked as being ways of pacifying the peasants rather than solving their long-term problems. In addition, Magsaysay was sharply criticized by his opponents for closely associating with the U.S. government and catering to their interests. In order to secure more loans from the U.S., Magsaysay passed the Laurel-Langley Agreement under which the U.S. would continue to have parity rights to Philippine resources and utilities. Again, this was resented by Filipino nationalists who argued that American influence in Philippine affairs should be diminishing rather than expanding.

Carlos Garcia (1957-1962)

When Ramon Magsaysay died in a plane crash, his vice-president, Carlos Garcia became his successor and went on to win the presidency as an incumbent in the 1957 elections and to serve until 1962. Garcia was known for his Filipino First policy, which gave preference to Filipino businessmen over foreigners in trade and required at least 60% ownership by Filipino nationals of Philippine corporations. Garcia also launched an austerity program to

curb government spending. However, his purchase of a presidential yacht and airplane during his term was viewed by critics as incongruous with this policy.

Political Parties

It is important to note that Philippine politics, although subscribing to a two-party system comprised of the Liberal Party and the Nacionalista Party, does not necessarily focus on opposing ideologies. For this reason, leaders are able to switch back and forth depending on which group could give them more support.

The Liberal Party was formed when Manuel Roxas ran against the longstanding Nacionalista Party member, Sergio Osmena. Since then, other presidents including Ramon Magsaysay and Ferdinand Marcos continued to switch from one party to the other.

One man who attempted to rearrange these party politics was Senator Claro Recto, who called himself a nationalist and openly spoke out against the U.S.-backed policies, including free trade and the dependency of the Philippine peso on the U.S. dollar. His major complaint with the government was that U.S. policies hurt the Filipino people and made them more and more dependent on U.S. loans. He also spoke out about the lack of difference between the two parties and the fact that the U.S. had such control, not only over the economy of the Philippines, but over the elections and activities of the presidents. Jeopardizing his chances of ever becoming president because he was so outspoken, Recto enlisted the support of nationalist groups such as the Democratic Alliance during Garcia's presidency. Because the two parties were so similar, however, Recto was unable to get his nationalist and progressive ideas incorporated into the government.

Diosdado Macapagal (1962-1966)

In 1962, Garcia's vice president, Diosdado Macapagal, a member of the Liberal Party, took office, calling for a new era of peace and prosperity. Macapagal's major contribution was in land reform, and while he was in office, the government purchased some estates from land-owners and redistributed them among peasants. Another move toward land reform which he attempted was the Share-Tenancy Act in which tenants could sign a contract with the

landowner and turn over only 25% of their crop in return for the use of the land. In this way, landowners could not take advantage of the peasant farmer by raising prices and forcing the farmer to become indebted to them. However, these land reform policies had many legal loopholes in them and landowners continued to exploit the tenants.

Land Reform Policies

The desire of peasants to own their own land, rather than work on others' lands, continues to be a problem in today's Philippines. Land reform policies and land distribution have always been hot issues in the Philippines. Access to land had once been the birthright of every Filipino. Before Spanish colonization, land had not been owned by any individual, but was utilized by all members of the community and respected as a major source of livelihood.

During Spanish colonization, the Catholic Church of Spain and Spanish soldiers claimed ownership of large tracts of land and established estates and plantations throughout the archipelago. Owning land gradually became a great source of revenue and power for Filipinos, Spanish, Mestizos, (people with Spanish-Filipino or Chinese-Filipino mixed blood) and Americans. Peasant farmers worked the land, taking a small percentage of what they grew for themselves and their families. This is known as tenant-farming.

Traditionally, the landowners felt some sort of responsibility for the tenant farmers and provided them with benefits such as interest-free loans and help in emergencies, as well as treating peasants to yearly harvest celebrations. More recently, however, these landowners have come to see their plantations as investments, and maintain them strictly for money-making purposes. This new arrangement, in which benefits for farmers were cut, has made life much more difficult for the tenant farmers. In the case of sickness or drought, they are forced to incur debts with high interest rates from banks and merchants, in order to feed their families because they no longer can expect help from the landowners.

Land reform has always been difficult to implement in the Philippines, mainly because many landowners also hold government positions at the national or local level.

Even though many programs have been passed by the government over the years, they have not been fully implemented.

Part II 1965-1988

Ferdinand Marcos (1966-1986)

In 1965, Ferdinand Marcos was elected president, defeating the incumbent Macapagal. Marcos was reelected in 1969 when he defeated Sergio Osmena, Jr. The Philippine constitution limited Marcos to two terms, but because he wanted to remain in power longer, in 1972, he declared martial law. This sharp deviation from the political system followed by previous leaders, gave him absolute power. Marcos claimed that he imposed martial law because of what he saw as the threat of internal subversion by left-wing and Muslim insurgencies.

During Martial Law, unemployment skyrocketed and the gap between the rich and the poor widened so sharply that 50-75% of all Filipinos lived below the poverty level. Economic problems worsened when the world-wide oil crisis in 1973 led to the devaluation of the peso. Before 1970, one American dollar equalled three pesos. After the devaluation, there were six pesos for every dollar and by the time that Marcos fled the country in 1986, the exchange rate was 20 pesos for every dollar.

Filipinos were affected by each economic crisis as wages dropped and the cost of food, housing and clothing rose. In addition, oil prices rose as much as 400% and this affected the prices of fertilizer and plastic items. On top of this, corruption in the government became so pervasive that money which came in from foreign investments, loans, and funds and other assistance given by the U.S. for military bases was soon stolen and squandered by the Marcoses and their allies. All of these factors led to a national debt which reached an estimated 26.5 billion dollars in 1986.

The Revitalized Communist Party of the Philippines

As social, political, and economic conditions in the Philippines degenerated, the armed left gained power in the mountain areas and rural sectors of the islands. In 1969, the New People's Army (NPA), was established as the military arm of the new Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP--Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse Tung Thought) signifying by their name that they followed the ideologies of these three leaders of Communism. This revitalized Communist Party was actually a "splinter group" composed of younger members of the Old Communist Party and was now led by Jose Maria Sison who began to press more openly for armed revolution.

The NPA and the CPP are actually members of a larger "umbrella" organization known as the National Democratic Front (NDF). This group put out a 10-point program that later grew to a 12-point program for leadership which would be radically different from the American-type democracy previously instituted in the Philippines. This program included the implementation of cooperatives, where peasant farmers work together and share the benefits of their work equally, the organization of mutual labor teams, and the education of people in rural areas about some alternatives to tenant farming. The NPA continues to carry out these projects in rural areas.

The NDF supports the theory that the country's history of landlordism, U.S. and multinational investments, and the accumulation of wealth by government officials have produced the large rift between the wealthy and the poor of the Philippines. Reconstructing a more egalitarian social and political system will mean making structural changes which the NDF argues cannot take place within a system that has developed through corruption, personal interests and colonialism. The NDF sees itself as a socialist organization, in the sense that its basic goal is to achieve more rights for peasant farmers, workers, and the majority of Filipinos through peaceful means.

During his years in office, the more Marcos denied the people their rights, and the more the economy worsened, the greater the NPA's power became in rural areas and among

the urban poor. In order to control the NPA, Marcos amassed an army of approximately 300,000 men who used brutal tactics, such as opening fire into student demonstrations in the city, and hamletting, which is the burning of villages to force the entire population of the village to move. After experiencing hamletting, a village became a free fire zone where government troops would fight the NPA. Eventually, anyone who spoke out against the government became labelled a "Communist" and was dealt with in harsh ways.

Martial Law

In 1970, Marcos called for a Constitutional Convention with the understanding that many aspects of the original Philippine constitution, including parity rights, needed to be reconsidered and revised. In 1970, 180 people began updating the Justice System and examining other important issues. One issue which was hotly debated on the convention floor was whether to extend the Presidential term of office. At that time, Marcos was nearing the end of his second term of office and by law would have had to step down. Since his second election he had become increasingly unpopular due to media exposure of his corruption and manipulations. Frequent student demonstrations, strikes by jeepney drivers, and the growing strength of many opposition groups were all signs of this increasing dissatisfaction. Citing examples of the growing lack of peace and order throughout the Philippines, Marcos declared martial law on September 23, 1972, and immediately had all of his opponents arrested without charge.

Under martial law, Marcos restricted the travel of Filipinos within their country and abroad, censored all newspapers and media, imposed a curfew upon the people of Manila, and controlled the amount of information about the Philippines which might be on the evening news in other countries. He also banned the rights of workers to strike, thereby assuring that factory and landowners could continue to pay low wages and provide unhealthy working conditions. Cracking down on student demonstrators and launching a massive campaign against the Communists, Marcos harassed, detained, and murdered his opponents,

many of whom were non-communists. In this way, he silenced any commentary or criticism of his regime.

Along with martial law, Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus which is the right for individuals to have a fair and speedy trial after being arrested. This suspension meant that people under suspicion of committing subversive acts could simply "disappear" while in the hands of the military, leaving the victims' families ignorant of their fate or whereabouts.

The U.S. government continued to back Marcos after he declared martial law, even though they were aware that he was taking drastic steps to prolong his power, because Marcos was a strong ally of the U.S. in fighting communism. U.S. politicians showed their support for Marcos's policies by passing bills which raised the amount of assistance paid for the Military Bases Agreement. The 1979 renewal of this agreement gave Marcos more than 500 million dollars for the five years leading up to 1979, and an additional 900 million dollars was paid during the Reagan administration for further rental and economic aid.

Under martial law, Marcos and his cronies gained ownership or control of virtually all of the public utilities and foreign investments in the Philippines. To maintain the amount of money entering the country and, therefore, coming into his own hands, Marcos ignored the expiration date of the Laurel-Langley Agreement, and let investors go far beyond the amount of parity rights allowed under this agreement. Foreign investors were again able to own up to 60% of corporations and to profit from the low-cost labor of Filipino workers. While these and other projects were designed to bring money into the Philippines, American investors actually took out more than they brought in, and the balance went to the Marcoses and their associates.

Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, made a flagrant display of their wealth and power. As a birthday gift to Imelda, Marcos had a huge bust of himself erected on a mountain top in the manner of the American presidents.

Also, the Marcoses gave lavish parties in their many mansions, and Mrs. Marcos made many expensive shopping trips to New York, Hong Kong, Paris, London and Honolulu, filling her closets and home with expensive jewelry and artwork, clothing, shoes, and perfume. After the Marcoses were forced to leave their Manila home of Malancanang, 3,000 pairs of shoes were found in Mrs. Marcos's closet along with racks of evening gowns, furs, and cases of cosmetics.

Cory Aquino and the "People's Revolution"

It was only after the assassination of popular politician Benigno Aquino who was shot as he was leaving his plane in Manila in 1983 that citizens from all classes of the Philippines rallied together against Marcos. Ninoy Aquino, as he was called, had been in the United States planning the economic recovery of the Philippines. Aquino was a member of the Liberal Party and did not want to overthrow Marcos, but he did hope to run against him in an honest election. Among his goals was renewed dialog between the government and the CPP.

The shocking assassination of Benigno Aquino was captured on international television, and a man who was thought to be the assassin was shot and killed before he could be questioned. Even today it is unclear who killed Aquino, although it is commonly believed to have been a member of Marcos's military establishment.

After the incident, people around the world became more concerned about the situation in the Philippines. Tourism declined as did some foreign investments. At Aquino's funeral, two million people from all parts of the Philippines and all social strata gathered to pay their respects to this martyr.

The people of the Philippines convinced Corazon (Cory) Aquino, the wife of Ninoy, to run for president in his place in the 1986 elections. Under the motto of "People Power," the Catholic Church, the public and many outsiders monitored the presidential elections. In a move to exonerate himself, however, Marcos had decided to call a "snap election" before the proscribed date in the hopes that Aquino would not have much time to campaign. During this presidential election, held early in 1986, Marcos clearly lost to Cory Aquino, but when faced

with this fact, he tried to use the power of the military to intimidate the pro-Cory voters, and falsify ballot counts. This was the beginning of the end for Ferdinand Marcos.

Because of the strict election surveillance, her popularity and the public sentiment against Marcos, Aquino and her party, LABAN (short for Laksa ng Bansa, meaning People's Power Party) won the election. When Marcos refused to accept the election results, the people of the Philippines gathered at EDSA (Epifanio De Los Santos Avenue) where they staged a four-day protest in which millions of Filipinos from all social classes demonstrated against Marcos, his family and supporters.

One major factor in the success of the "people's revolution" was that two of Marcos's top military men, John Ponce Enrile and Fidel Ramos quit their positions of Minister of Defense and Chief of National Police respectively and joined Aquino, later becoming important military leaders under her presidency. Many other members of the military followed suit rather than fight against their own people, first secretly flashing the LABAN sign (shaping an L with the finger and thumb), then eventually leaving their posts to join the swelling crowd at EDSA.

Another important factor in the success of the "people's revolution" was the broadcast of "Radio Veritas" which was heard throughout the islands and especially by the people gathered at EDSA. Broadcasts included speeches by prominent Filipinos, including Cardinal Sin, leader of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, and other supporters of the movement against Marcos. When the transmitter of this "bandit radio station" was bombed by the military, broadcasters moved to another station where they continued to speak out against Marcos for the first time in years.

This was a period of great victory for Filipinos, who finally had a voice in the destiny of their country. The "people's revolution" was exemplary because it was non-violent, even in the face of the military. Many say that there was "divine intervention" from God which allowed the people to stand up against armed tanks. Others believed that the ultimate success of the "revolution" was the joining of all social classes toward a common goal. Today,

looking back at the non-violent "people's revolution," it is clear that, although the government did not change as much as it was hoped, through sheer will, the Filipino people voted in the government of their own choosing and put an end to the Marcos regime.

In February of 1986, by arrangement of the U.S., Marcos fled the country and arrived in Hawai'i with his family, his supporters, and billions of dollars in real estate deeds and gold. It then became Cory Aquino's task to rebuild the economy and gain control of the country.

Aquino's first step was to draft a new constitution which created major changes in the government, the first of which was the reinstatement of the limit of terms a president could serve as well as a new balance of power between the country's various institutions. She also began to attempt to balance a budget which showed billions of dollars of debts by rescheduling the payment of loans from foreign countries.

After her election, the new president experienced a number of coup attempts. She was also faced with working out differences in policy between herself, her vice-president, Salvador Laurel, and the military advisors who had joined her from the Marcos regime. Aquino, a moderate, was considered too weak to face many of her opponents on both the right (the military advisors) and the left (those leaning toward socialism and communism), and dissatisfaction with her policies in the form of coup attempts did not stop. However, her advisors continued to oppose the NPA and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Army of the Muslims in the Southern Philippines, and to maintain a strict presence at sites of development including mines and timber-clearing operations.

The 1986 "People's Revolution" and the subsequent end of the Marcos regime seemed to indicate real change in the Philippines. The problems left behind by the 20-year Marcos administration, however, are deeply imbedded in Philippine social and economic systems and will take time to be solved. Many people believe that the traditional measures of reform implemented by President Aquino are not strong enough because the economic system is still completely dependent on U.S. loans and external factors. Poverty persists, as

does corruption, though it is not as blatant nor as extreme as it had been during the Marcos years. The rich still flaunt their wealth, and many members of the military continue to commit human rights violations. The future of current land reforms seems dismal.

A growing majority of Filipinos argue that only through a total change in the social structure and government philosophy can the Philippines begin to function as a truly liberated and independent nation capable of directing its own economy and its future. Examples of the popularity of this new ideology can be seen in the growing membership of the NPA, which reached 23,000 in 1987, and is said to be operating in almost every region of the Philippines. There was also popular opposition against maintaining the two major U.S. military bases, Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base, both near Manila and on the island of Luzon.

These problems, which have been around since the beginning of Philippines independence make Corazon Aquino's success contingent on the relationship between her government and opposition groups who identify with particular issues and areas in the Philippines.

GLOSSARY

1. *absentee landowners*

people who owned land in rural areas but chose to live in larger cities such as Manila and therefore left the responsibilities of their tenant farmers to be handled by managers; usually absentee landownership meant a focus on the land as an investment, rather than source of livelihood

2. *Bangsa Moro Liberation Army*

the army of the Moro Liberation Front, an organization of Muslim insurgents in the Southern Philippines which wishes this area to secede from the rest of the Philippines and to become an independent nation

3. *barrio*

a sub-division of a town, a community often related by family ties which can be found in both rural and urban areas

4. *Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)*

a party which was originally called the P.K.P. (Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas) and began in the early 1900s; after that, the CPP was known as Hukbalahap (HUKs and HMB) until the 1950s. After many divisions and reorganizations within the Party, the CPP emerged in the 1970s as a powerful force which used the NPA as its military arm. The Communist Party's interest lay in equal distribution of goods and money for all Filipinos, and in armed struggle as the means to making these changes (see also NDF).

5. *cronies*

popular term for friends, supporters and family of Marcos who benefitted financially and politically during Marcos' rule

6. *exile*

long absence from one's country, during which one is forbidden by law to return there, usually due to government pressure or enforcement

7. *free-fire zone*

term for a village which has been "hamletted" in which the NPA and the military engaged in open warfare

8. *free trade*

organized during American colonization; allowed goods to move back and forth between the U.S. and the Philippines without taxation

9. *guerilla warfare*

a type of warfare which employs sneak attacks, involves members of the community for distributing weapons and other supplies, and is generally fought by groups who do not have much financial backing but make do with strategy and the ability to appear and disappear quickly

10. *habeas corpus*

the rights of citizens to have a quick and speedy trial before being jailed

11. *hamletting*

technique used by Marcos's military in which villages were burned down in the hope of filtering out insurgents and sympathetic villagers

12. *HUKBALAHAP*

short for Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon, meaning: Army to Liberate the country from the Japanese; this group fought guerrilla warfare against the Japanese in rural areas

13. *HMB*

abbreviation for Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan meaning: National Liberation Army; this group continued to fight guerrilla warfare against elite landowners and the military after WW II

14. *import controls*

controls placed on the amount of products or types of products which can enter a country, in the hopes of encouraging that country's own industry

15. *LABAN*

Laksa ng Bangsa, meaning People's Power Party; party, sign and slogan for the election of Corazon Aquino in the 1986 elections against Marcos

16. *land reform*

attempts made throughout Philippine history to redistribute land owned by the wealthy to the poor in hopes of a more egalitarian economic system

17. *legislative body*

body that prepares and enacts laws; the House of Representatives and the Senate

18. *Liberal Party*

Party started in 1946 as an offshoot of the Nacionalista Party. This party's most important difference from the Nacionalista Party involved the question of collaborators. Roxas, with the Liberals, wanted to excuse all collaborators after the Japanese occupation and the Nacionalistas wanted to see all collaborators punished.

19. *martial law*

military government which supersedes ordinary law

20. *mestizo*

person of mixed Spanish-Filipino or Chinese-Filipino heritage

21. *Nacionalista Party*

Formed in 1907, this party was developed in opposition to the first party of the Philippines, the Federalista Party. Throughout the American colonization this party called for independence although it members did not stress this once in office. Later, it became the alternative to the Liberal Party though its platforms were not much different.

22. *National Democratic Front*

The umbrella organization of the CPP and the (NDF) NPA which has a 10-point program for improving the situation in the Philippines by changing important government policies. The NDF supports a socialist-type government created through peaceful change.

23. *parity rights*

parts of the Bell Trade Agreement and Laurel-Langley Agreements which gave Americans the right to exploit natural resources in the Philippines, own utilities, and corporations

24. *"people power"*

term used in the 1986 election by supporters of Cory Aquino who were actually able to win a non-violent struggle over the military by organizing all parts of the community

25. *peso*

The monetary unit of the Philippines. The peso began as 2 to every U.S. dollar, became 6 to every U.S. dollar in the 1950s and since 1986 is about 20-22 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

26. *poverty level*

a relative standard of living under which people lack proper food, shelter or health care

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27. *share tenancy*

the practice of hiring farmers to work the land in exchange for a small percentage of the crop

28. *socialism*

type of government found in some countries, including Sweden, where taxes are high but all needs including health, food, and shelter are provided by the government

29. *veto power*

power to reject measures proposed by other branches of government

30. *war reparations*

money paid after the World War II to the Philippines by the U.S. and Japan after extensive fighting and bombing between those two countries throughout the archipelago to allow the Philippines to rebuild areas destroyed by warfare

AGREEMENTS, ACTS AND LAWS

Agricultural Tenancy Act

Passed by Magsaysay, this act created a court of Agrarian relations the purpose of which was to monitor land reforms and the actions of landowners. According to this act, landlords were not allowed to simply eject tenant farmers from their land without presenting their reasons to the board.

Bell Trade Act

Signed by Manuel Roxas in 1946, this involved a parity amendment to the Philippines constitution which allowed American businessmen to have rights over natural resources, utilities and land in the Philippines. Free trade with the U.S. was also prolonged, as well as a fixed rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the Philippine peso at 2 pesos for every dollar. This rate could not be changed without U.S. consent.

Filipino-First Policy

Begun by Garcia, this policy made it a law that at least 60 % of all corporations operating in the Philippines had to be owned by Filipino nationals which meant the exclusion of Chinese- Filipinos as well as foreigners. Foreign investors still managed to find ways to show ownership by Filipinos while taking the profits outside the country. However, this policy was helpful in raising the national income a small percentage, because it stressed the need to give preference for Philippine products over others.

Investment Incentives Law

Under Marcos this law encouraged foreign investments in which only 40% of corporations had to be owned by Philippine nationals instead of the original 60% called for in the Constitution.

Land reform Code

This land reform passed by Quirino provided a Bill of Rights for agricultural workers and abolished share tenancy. However, because of the many legal loopholes, it was not very effective in establishing long-term leases for tenant farmers which would enable them eventually to own the land.

Laurel-Langley Agreement

Signed by Magsaysay in 1954, this continued parity rights for Americans. In 1974, Marcos reinstated this act.

AGREEMENTS, ACTS AND LAWS (cont.)

Manila Pact

Passed in 1954 under Magsaysay; made the Philippines part of SEATO, the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization which meant the Philippines received some more war reparations in exchange for dispatching Filipinos soldiers to fight in U.S. wars abroad, including the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

NAMFREL

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections which was begun after the election of Elpidio Quirino. This was the idea of the U.S. and the CIA to insure fair elections in the Philippines, and was most important in Marcos' loss in the "snap election" in 1986.

Philippine Rehabilitation Act

$100,000,000 was given by the U.S. for surplus military property, $120,000,000 given for reconstruction of highways, $400,000,000 for compensation of property losses and damages.

Property Act

Signed by Roxas; all property and real estate owned by Americans would be respected

Quirino Foster Agreement

Signed by Quirino, this gave the U.S. the right to make decisions for the Philippines about how U.S. and Philippine money would be spent in technological development in the Philippines. This way the U.S could decide to fund projects which were beneficial to U.S investors such as mining and timber-cutting.

U.S.-R.P. Military Bases Treaty

Under Roxas, this treaty allowed the U.S. to establish military bases at 23 strategic points for 99 years. It also gave the U.S. control over the Philippines armed forces and weapons.

U.S.-R.P. Mutual Defense Pact

passed in 1951; allows American troops to interfere in Philippine internal affairs

CHRONOLOGY

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1878

Manuel Quezon born

1878

Sergio Osmena born

1890

Elpidio Quirino born

1892

Manuel A. Roxas born

1896

Carlos P. Garcia born

1907

Ramon Magsaysay born

1907

Osmena elected Speaker of the first Philippine Assembly

1907

Quezon becomes Member of first Philippine Assembly, second in power to Sergio Osmena

1910

Diosdado Macapagal born

1916

Quezon becomes Senate President by founding a party in favor of a 10-man panel to run the country rather than one-man rule of Nacionalista Party, called Collectivistas; Quezon returns to one-man rule after election, but wins over Osmena

1917

Ferdinand Marcos born

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CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1922

Osmena loses top position to Quezon, becomes VP of the Senate while Quezon becomes president

1923

Osmena and Quezon head Nacionalista Party

1933

Quezon splits with Osmena over the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill and travels to Washington to encourage passing the Tydings-McDuffie Act instead which was only slightly different than H-H-C, but means he will take credit for Philippine independence.

1942

Quezon and Osmena escape to Australia, and the U.S. just before Japanese occupation

March 29, 1942

HUKs organize officially

1944

Quezon dies in New York, still as president-in-exile

1946

U.S. grants independence to the Philippines

1946

Roxas founds Liberal Party of the Philippines

1946

Magsaysay elected to congress, reelected in 1949

April 23, 1946

Roxas elected president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1947

Import controls installed, so that licenses must be obtained for importing goods from the U.S. Although this creates corruption through the buying of the licenses, new light industries begin to develop in the Philippines producing goods which are no longer imported, including batteries and pharmaceuticals.

March 6, 1947

President Roxas outlaws HUK's and other peasant organizations

March 14, 1947

Roxas concludes Military Bases Agreement

April 15, 1948

President Roxas dies from heart attack. Elpidio Quirino succeeds him

July, 1948

Quirino offers amnesty to the HUKs

1949

Electoral fraud and terrorism reported during the election of Quirino

1949

Macapagal elected to congress as a Liberal; re-elected in 1953

1948-1950

Series of large-scale strikes erupt in mines, factories, corporations

Nov. 14, 1950

Quirino-Foster Agreement allows U.S. to have final say in choice and funding for technological projects in the Philippines; Americans also have say in where Philippine money is spent on these projects

1950

Quirino appoints Magsaysay as Secretary of Defence

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1950

President Truman sends U.S. survey mission, the Bell Mission, to the Philippines after corrupt Quirino election; deal is made where U.S. will pay $250,000,000 in aid if the Philippines makes certain changes which are beneficial to U.S. interests

1950

Filipinos are sent to fight for the U.S. in the Korean War

April 27, 1951

U.S.-Philippine Economic and Technical Agreement is signed giving U.S. more say in military and economic matters

1952

Report is released by an American agency saying that land reform is the only way to fight Communism

1952

Land Reform Code passed which calls for abolition of share tenancy and the establishment of agricultural leasehold systems and a bill of rights for agricultural workers; however, many legal loopholes exist

1953

Magsaysay switches from Liberal to Nacionalista Party in order to run against Quirino

1954

Magsaysay becomes president, with Carlos Garcia as V.P., winning over Quirino

1954

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) organized with U.S., France, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines

1954

Agricultural Tenancy Act passed which creates a court of Agrarian relations which prohibits landlords from ejecting tenant farmers without first appearing before the board

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1955

land reforms passed by Magsaysay which only affect large plots of land (300 hectares for individuals and 600 hectares for corporations)

1955

Laurel-Langley Agreement passed by Magsaysay and the U.S. Congress

1957

Carlos Garcia wins presidency as a Nacionalista candidate, but has Diosdoro Macapagal, (a Liberal) voted in as his VP

August 28, 1958

Garcia starts Filipino First policy which qualifies Filipinos to get preference in commercial, industrial enterprises over non-Filipinos and 60% capital stock ownership, angering many American businessmen

1958

Garcia negotiates loans with the U.S. to help the failing Philippine economy

1960

Philippines population reaches 27 million

1961

Ferdinand Marcos becomes campaign manager for election of Macapagal

1962

Macapagal "floats" peso in a free market on the advice of the U.S. and with approval from the World Bank; peso becomes devalued: 3.90 pesos to one U.S. dollar

1964

Marcos switches from Liberal to Nacionalista Party to run against Macapagal, wins in expensive election

Oct 2, 1964

Student demonstrations against parity rights and U.S. bases in Manila

1965

Marcos elected President of the Philippines as a Liberal

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

1965-8

Marcos begins extensive road and school-building program

1969

Marcos re-elected in fraudulent election

March 29, 1969

Communist Party of the Philippines organizes the National People's Army

1970

Philippines population reaches 37 million

1970

Marcos calls for constitutional convention to be held in Manila.

1970s

Marcos incorporates agrarian reforms which include new seeds and "miracle rice" which yields double the amount of rice

1971

Philippines suffers from floods, bombs, and general discontent.

1971-1972

Nationwide jeepney strike because of rising oil prices.

Sept. 21, 1972

Marcos declares martial law; 30,000 Filipinos arrested for subversion

December, 1972

Attempted assassination of Imelda Marcos

1973

National Democratic Front (NDF) formed by CPP as a part of a united front strategy

1973

Marcos's new constitution signed into effect

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

December, 1973

World Bank grants loan of 68 million dollars

May, 1974

Philippine Labor Code blocks all labor strikes

July 3, 1974

Laurel-Langley Agreement expires

1977

Curfew and travel bans lifted

January, 1981

Martial law lifted

June 16, 1981

Marcos wins landslide victory in Philippine elections

1984

Benigno Aquino assassinated

February 22, 1986

Cardinal Sin speaks on Radio Veritas

February 24, 1986

Marcos calls for a 6 pm-6 am curfew, but people defy it

February 25, 1986

Both C. Aquino and Marcos sworn in as president

February 26, 1986

Marcos leaves Manila with a 90-person entourage

February, 1986

Marcos arrives in Hawaii with family

CHRONOLOGY (cont.)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS AND ISSUES

May, 1986

Aquino appoints a Constitutional Convention of 42 men and 6 women

October, 1986

Aquino drafts new constitution

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS

Manuel Quezon
(1935-1944), Nacionalista

Born in 1878, he was the first president of the Philippines, known then as The Philippine Commonwealth, (still under U.S. rule.) Quezon was in law school at the time of the 1896 revolution against Spain and was perhaps the most important participant in the politics of the Philippines. His career included being a member of the Philippine Assembly, second in power only to Sergio Osmena. He usurped the top position from Osmena in 1916 and remained the top man until his death in 1944. His famous slogan was: "I would rather see the Philippines run like hell by Filipinos than run like heaven by the Americans."

Sergio Osmena
(1945-1946), Nacionalista

Also born in 1878, he was the second president of the Philippines; as vice president, he took over office when Quezon died. Osmena was known as the quieter of the two, and served alongside Quezon as second man for 40 years. He is most remembered for his trips to Washington with Manuel Roxas to push for independence, resulting in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act. He lost the presidency to Roxas after independence in 1946.

Manuel A. Roxas
(1946-1948), Liberal

Became the first president of the independent Philippines with the support of the U.S. and passed bills to get war reparations, but he was unable to stop corruption and the HUK rebellions or to restore the faith of the people in the government. He died of a heart attack while in office. Roxas was controversial because he had been a "collaborator" during the Japanese occupation and, once in office he offered pardons for all collaborators. He was also a founder of the Liberal Party.

Elpidio Quirino
(1948-1953), Liberal

Took office as Roxas' vice-president and spent much of his presidency gaining power in the Liberal party. He was known for election fraud when he ran for a second term in 1949. He appointed Magsaysay as Secretary of Defense after his offer of amnesty for all HUK rebels was unsuccessful. His political history included one term in the House and three in the Senate. He also served in the Constitutional Convention and was the Secretary of Finance and Secretary of the Interior before becoming president.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS (cont.)

Ramon Magsaysay
(1954-1957), Nacionalista

Born in 1907, he was probably the most popular president, making a point to speak to the people, spending time in barrios and instigating many land reforms. He also opened the presidential palace to the people in Manila. To become president, Magsaysay switched from Liberal to Nacionalista Party and had controversial U.S. support from the government and the CIA to help him in campaigning and in defeating the HUKs. He passed the Laurel-Langley agreement in exchange for U.S. support and loans. He died in a plane crash.

Carlos P. Garcia
(1957-1962), Nacionalista

Succeeded Magsaysay as V.P. but had trouble gaining power in the Nationalista Party and had to fight a Liberal Senate and House so that not much was done about land reforms during his presidency. He did pass the Filipinos First policy which helped the economy somewhat. However, he also began action toward decontrol of imports which was furthered by Macapagal and Marcos, and which caused problems for the economy.

Diosadado Macapagal
(1962-1966), Liberal

After being Garcia's VP, he won the election as a ; but spent much time trying to solve party differences Liberal rather than getting things done. He passed the land tenancy acts and land reform codes which did not change the situation much because of legal loopholes. Later, he lifted import controls and caused the peso to become devalued after "floating" it on the free market. Because of decontrols on imports, the Philippines was forced to take more loans from the U.S.

Ferdinand Marcos
1966-1986), Nacionalista

He was president for over 20 years. He stockpiled billions of dollars as president while the Filipino people suffered. Marcos began his political career as a liberal but switched to the Nacionalista Party to win the presidency, which he did in a bitter election in 1965. He continued to win elections for the next 20 years through voter fraud. With his wife Imelda, he lived extravagantly and ruled his country like a dictator. After a popular uprising in 1986 the Marcoses were exiled to Hawai'i.

Corazon Aquino

Ran for president after her husband was assassinated in 1983 and won under LABAN Party (People's Power Party) in 1986 against Marcos. Critics called her an "ordinary housewife" but Aquino represented strong moral leadership for the Philippines. She drafted a new constitution which was passed in 1987, and which rescheduled debt payments to foreign countries. Under this constitution, she was given a six year term. Aquino stands as a moderate between the rightists (military) and the leftists (NPA, CPP) in the Philippines.

MATCH THE PRESIDENTS

CARLOS GARCIA	DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
RAMON MAGSAYSAY	FERDINAND MARCOS
SERGIO OSMENA	MANUEL QUEZON
ELPIDIO QUIRINO	MANUEL ROXAS
CORAZON AQUINO	

1. _____was the second man to Quezon during most of his political career; this man also lost a presidential election to Manuel Roxas.

2. _____ passed Filipino-First policy and instituted the presidential yacht and airplane.

3. _____unsuccessfully offered amnesty to the HUKs, then looked to Magsaysay for other solutions.

4. _____was the first president of the independent Philippines and was responsible for passing the Bell Trade Act.

5. _____ fought successfully for fair elections and won the presidency after the "People's Revolution."

6. _____was the most popular president with the people; he also passed the Laurel-Langley Agreement.

7. _____passed the Share Tenancy Act after calling for a new era of peace and prosperity as a Liberal.

8. _____imposed martial law for 8 years while stockpiling billions of dollars for himself and his wife.

9. _____was the first Philippine president and was also the top man in politics for almost thirty years.

MATCH THE COLUMNS

__ 1. economic dependence	A. group of pro-communist resistance fighters in World War II
__ 2. "people power"	B. military rule over a society replacing ordinary law
__ 3. import controls	C. development project begun by Marcos which displaced many people in northern Luzon
__ 4. peso	D. situation which developed in the Philippines after it was granted independence by the U.S.
__ 5. Liberal party	E. right of citizens to be tried in court before being jailed
__ 6. habeas corpus	F. works on another's land for a small percentage of crops
__ 7. Share Tenancy	G. long absence from one's own country, usually for political reasons
__ 8. NDF	H. laws preventing products from entering a country
__ 9. HUKBALAHAP	I. political party, started in 1946
__ 10. mutual labor Teams	J. popular terms for friends given special treatment by a politician
__ 11. Nacionalista Party	K. group which is an umbrella organization for the NPA and the CPP
__ 12. land reform	L. monetary unit of the Philippines
__ 13. NAMFREL	M. right for Americans to exploit Philippines resources
__ 14. parity rights	N. outspoken individual who tried to start a 3rd party

MATCH THE COLUMNS (cont.)

__ 15. exile	O. organization started after Quirino's election to monitor voter fraud
__ 16. cronies	P. Marcos switched to this political party in order to become president in 1964
__ 17. martial law	Q. groups organized by NPA to provide alternatives for tenant farmers
__ 18. Claro Recto	R. slogan in the February 1986 revolution
__ 19. tenant farmer	S. attempts to distribute land more equally between farmers and landowners
__ 20. Chico Dam	T. land reform passed by Macapagal

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FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The two main political parties of the Philippines have been the _____ party and the _____ party.

2. Name two of Marcos's military leaders who switched to Aquino's side during the "People's Revolution:

3. NDF stands for:

NPA stands for:

CPP stands for:

MNLF stands for:

4. The first Act giving parity rights to Americans was the _____ passed by _____ .

The second agreement was the _____ passed by _____ .

5. The Philippine peso was originally worth two per U.S. dollar and is now worth _____ per U.S. dollar.

6. Philippine presidents Roxas, Magsaysay and Quirino had a common goal to _____ .

7. Before Spanish colonization, _____ was not owned by any individual.

8. _____ prefer to live in major cities than near their land.

9. A policy passed in 1947 which was helpful to the Philippines economy was:

10. By the 1970s 75% of all Filipinos lived below the _____ .

11. Strikes by _____ in the 1970s were the result of the oil crisis and rise in gas prices.

12. When Marcos declared _____ he deprived Filipinos of their personal freedoms.

13. HUKBALAHAP is short for _____ which stands for _____ .

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

14. Name three programs the NDF and NPA would like to implement in rural areas of the Philippines:

15. Cory Aquino ran for president in 1986 as part of _____ meaning _____ .

16. Presidents in the Philippines had benefitted from _____ in the 1936 constitution which gave them greater _____ power.

17. In 1946, the Philippines gained _____ independence, but remained _____ dependent on the U.S.

18. The Military Bases Agreement with the U.S. expires in _____ .

19. During Marcos's presidency, he had a _____ built on a mountain top for _____ .

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MULTIPLE CHOICE "THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION"

1. During the "People's Revolution," some members of the military secretly flashed:

   (a) the peace sign
   (b) the laban sign
   (c) dollar bills

2. In February of 1986, the U.S.

   (a) brought Marcos to Hawaii
   (b) signed the Laurel-Langley Agreement
   (c) established free trade
   (d) signed the Military Bases Agreement

3. In 1986, Marcos called for:

   (a) a nationwide jeepney strike
   (b) the establishment of "Radio Veritas"
   (c) a "snap election"
   (d) a truce with the NPA

4. In 1984, this event was captured on national television:

   (a) nationwide jeepney strikes
   (b) Marcos's real estate investments
   (c) the assassination of Benigno Aquino
   (d) Imelda Marcos's trip to China

5. When the crowds went inside Malancanang Palace in Manila, they found

   (a) gold
   (b) jewelry
   (c) 3,000 pairs of shoes
   (d) "Radio Veritas"

6. The "People's Revolution" was unprecedented because

   (a) it was non-violent
   (b) it was world-wide
   (c) Marcos declared it as the end of Martial Law
   (d) it was a revolution of the upper classes

7. This expires in 1991:

   (a) the Military Bases Agreement
   (b) import controls
   (c) Cory Aquino's term in office
   (d) the Laurel-Langley Agreement

MULTIPLE CHOICE (cont.)

8. Cory Aquino did not do this when she became president:

(a) reschedule loan payments
(b) pardon Marcos
(c) place a limit on how long the president could serve
(d) started preliminary negotiations with the Muslims

9. This was not believed to be a reason for the success of the "people's revolution":

(a) "Radio Veritas"
(b) the joining of all social classes
(c) Senator Claro Recto's speech
(d) divine intervention by God

10. Right-wing military advisors to Cory Aquino have continued to:

(a) have meetings with the CPP
(b) call Marcos in Hawaii
(c) maintain a strict presence at development sites
(d) run "Radio Veritas"

11. At Ninoy Aquino's funeral,

(a) 50 million people gathered
(b) 2 million people gathered
(c) 250 people gathered

12. During the "People's Revolution," "Radio Veritas"

(a) broadcasted stock market reports
(b) broadcasted a speech by Ferdinand Marcos
(c) broadcasted a speech by Cardinal Sin
(d) broadcasted from Malancanang

13. After Aquino became president, she experienced

(a) a visit from the Marcoses
(b) the decline of the peso
(c) many coup attempts

14. Aquino's vice-president is:

(a) Salvador Laurel
(b) Claro Recto
(c) Sergio Osmena, Jr.

15. Today, the NPA in the Philippines has

(a) a unit in every barrio
(b) 500,000 members
(c) a unit in every region

COMMUNISM VS DEMOCRACY

The debate between communism and democracy is complex. Both philosophies of government are diverse in their manifestation from country to country. Today, as world leaders begin to communicate more and the dividing line between the two ideologies becomes more vague, this debate is even harder to articulate. Part of the difficulty is that it is impossible to experience "pure" democracy or "pure" communism in any country of the world today. Rather, these are philosophies which have been developed and defined by great thinkers in history. They now serve as a basis for modern governments but are not evident as the same ideologies imagined by their founders.

Democracy is the system upon which the United States government is based. It is a system in which individuals have the freedom of speech and movement and in which there are at least are two political parties, a House of Representatives, a Senate, a Supreme Court and a President. Democracy operates on a system of checks and balances between the various institutions. These checks and balances are what led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1975.

However, the U.S. is also based on capitalism and growth of the economy through entrepreneurship. As heads of major corporations have become influential in the government, capitalism has often out-weighed democracy in decision-making. Although freedom and equality for all is the ideal of democracy, economic levels have a great role to play in quality of education, health care, and housing, as well as whether an individual can afford to run for public office. The presidency of the U.S. has almost exclusively been an office held by members of the upper levels of American society.

Communism can also be seen in various forms throughout the world. The political systems of both China and the U.S.S.R. are based upon the ideologies of communism. These countries experienced revolutions of the lower classes and working people or proletariat over previous systems of monarchy. In communism, the ideal is that all goods and money are distributed equally among all citizens. This involves an entirely new way of life, especially

for the "intellectuals" and wealthier people. Because of this, in China, intellectuals and the elite were under great attack during the revolution and many people, including teachers, scientists, poets, and doctors were either killed or sent to camps where they would be re-educated.

Communism is very close to the ideal of socialism, a system in which health care, education, and money is distributed equally, without a revolution of the communist type. Such a system is found in the country of Sweden where there are no poor or homeless people, and the government sees to everyone's needs. Sweden, however, is a country much smaller than the U.S. and this makes a working socialist system much more manageable. People in Sweden also pay high taxes in return for their free medical care, education and other amenities, as well as the care for all their fellow citizens. They think of their government as a socialist democracy.

Added to these four intermingled ideologies--capitalism and democracy, communism and socialism is another factor--that of the "super-powers" of the U.S., and the Soviet Union. For the U.S., being a "superpower" means having financial control over large areas of the globe through multinational corporations. To insure this, the U.S. must maintain a huge military force which cost billions of dollars, as well as aid governments claiming to be "anti-communist" in countries where civil wars are being fought resembling communist-like "people's revolutions."

The Soviet Union has similar interests. Since its inception it has expanded its philosophy and control over large areas of Europe and sent aid and weapons to countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos which now have communist leaderships. Like the U.S., the Soviet Union needs money and influence over other countries to protect its position as a "superpower."

The Philippines is a good example of this situation. The original Communist Party of the Philippines had much contact with the Soviet Union, directly after Russia's revolution, which was lead by Lenin. Later, the CPP followed the ideals of Maoist Communism which

had recently taken control in China. To illustrate this, members of the CPP attached the following to the name of their party: "Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse Tung Thought."

The government of the Philippines, on the other hand, was given ample aid, supplies and advice from the U.S. to fight against what they called "communist insurgents" who fought primarily the countryside. The "problem" of Philippine Communism was first dealt with by General Douglas MacArthur in the period after World War II when communism was seen as a threat to U.S. interests.

In actuality, the concept of capitalism has dominated that of democracy in the Philippines. U.S. investments have been severely threatened by those who demand more land and rights for the lower classes. It is these working classes who lose out to multinational corporations which are backed by the Philippine government. Meanwhile, it is often actually "socialism" that is desired by "communists" in the Philippines--a socialism which gives more rights, land and percentage of the national wealth to the lower and working classes.

As in many countries in the world, the U.S. supports "anti-communist" governments which are not "democratic." These two philosophies are not necessarily tied together in such a way that one is the opposite of the other. While calling the Philippines a "showcase of democracy" and sending millions of dollars for "anti-communist" aid, the U.S. actually supported a government which had placed its citizens under martial law for 8 years, denying the people rights including that of free speech, habeas corpus, freedom of movement and the right to strike, which all guaranteed rights in a democracy.

Because the world has become smaller with highly developed communications all over the globe, multinational corporations now have a huge impact on the economies of many countries. Competition between various countries for manufacturing trade goods has made it necessary for U.S. corporations to start factories in many countries of the world in which low cost labor is available.

By relying on the smaller economies of these countries, laborers can be paid far less than American workers and therefore their products can be sold at lower prices.

This is especially true in the Philippines. U.S. companies such as Scott Paper Products and Goodyear Tires rely on low cost labor in this country. It can be said that what is called U.S.-type democracy in the Philippines is vital to U.S. capitalism--in a way which is detrimental to the Filipinos who are the low-cost laborers needed by the multinational corporations. These laborers, who make up a large portion of society, have, at various times, been involved with or influenced by those who identify themselves as communists and who are fighting for basic democratic rights. Therefore, when looked at within the context of Filipino position, it is no longer a debate between communism and democracy, but rather between U.S.-style capitalism and socialism, or the people's demands for their government to take a fresh look at how the economy and the government of the Philippines is managed.

COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM, DEMOCRACY, CAPITALISM

(Each of the following statements refers to one or more of the political ideologies listed above. Place the appropriate choice(s) in the space provided.

1. The present government of China is:

2. Government system with high taxes but which sees to survival and health of all its citizens:

3. Operates on a system of checks and balances:

4. Ideology closely related to democracy in the U.S.:

5. Often thought of as anti-intellectual:

6. Belief that goods and money should be equally divided between all members of society:

7. Lenin was an important proponent of this philosophy:

8. Ideology behind multi-national corporations:

9. Has a two-party system:

10. Belief that all power in the country should be in the hands of the working class or proletariat:

11. These people believe that change can come to the Philippines only through armed struggle:

12. Marcos proposed martial law as his way to facilitate this:

13. Ideology most similar to communism:

14. Ideology of the HUKs:

15. Present government of Sweden

16. Belief in individual growth through entrepreneurship:

17. Provides financial backing for anti-communist governments:

18. Douglas MacArthur was one of the first Americans to actively oppose this in the Philippines:

19. Low-cost labour is important for the furthering of this ideology:

20. For many years, the U.S. called the Philippines a "showcase of":

COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM, DEMOCRACY, CAPITALISM (cont.)

21. Has a House of Representatives and a Senate:

22. The NDF of the Philippines wants this:

23. In the Philippines, land reforms are usually supported by:

24. Decontrol of U.S. imports into the Philippines was most beneficial to this group:

25. This is the ideology of the current government of the Philippines:

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ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE PRESIDENTS

CARLOS GARCIA	DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
RAMON MAGSAYSAY	FERDINAND MARCOS
SERGIO OSMENA	MANUEL QUEZON
ELPIDIO QUIRINO	MANUEL ROXAS
CORAZON AQUINO	

Sergio Osmena 1. was the second man to Quezon during most of his political career, this man also lost a presidential election to Manuel Roxas.

Carlos Garcia 2. passed Filipino-First policy and instituted the presidential yacht and airplane.

Elpidio Quirino 3. unsuccessfully offered amnesty to the HUKs, then looked to Magsaysay for other solutions.

Manuel Roxas 4. was the First president of the independent Philippines and was responsible for passing the Bell Trade Act.

Corazon Aquino 5. fought successfully for fair elections and won the presidency after the "People's Revolution."

Ramon Magsaysay 6. was the most popular president with the people; he also passed the Laurel-Langley Agreement.

Diosdado Macapagal 7. passed the Share Tenancy Act after calling for a new era of peace and prosperity as a Liberal.

Ferdinand Marcos 8. imposed martial law for eight years while stockpiling billions of dollars for himself and his wife.

Manuel Quezon 9. was the first Philippine president and top man in politics for almost thirty years.

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

D 1. economic dependence	A. group of pro-communist resistance fighters in World War II
R 2. "people power"	B. military rule over a society replacing ordinary law
H 3. import controls	C. development project begun by Marcos which displaced many people in northern Luzon
L 4. peso	D. situation which developed in the Philippines after it was granted independence by the U.S.
I 5. Liberal party	E. right of citizens to be tried in court before being jailed
E 6. habeas corpus	F. works on another's land for a small percentage of crops
T 7. Share Tenancy	G. long absence from one's own country, usually for political reasons
K 8. NDF	H. laws preventing products from entering a country
A 9. HUKBALAHAP	I. political party, started in 1946
Q 10. mutual labor Teams	J. popular terms for friends given special treatment by a politician
P 11. Nacionalista Party	K. group which is an umbrella organization for the NPA and the CPP
S 12. land reform	L. monetary unit of the Philippines
Q 13. NAMFREL	M. right for Americans to exploit Philippines resources
M 14. parity rights	N. outspoken individual who tried to start a 3rd party

MATCH THE COLUMNS (cont.)

G 15. exile

J 16. cronies

B 17. martial law

N 18. Claro Recto

F 19. tenant farmer

C 20. Chico Dam

O. organization started after Quirino's election to monitor voter fraud

P. Marcos switched to this political party in order to become president in 1964

Q. groups organized by NPA to provide alternatives for tenant farmers

R. slogan in the February 1986 revolution

S. attempts to distribute land more equally between farmers and landowners

T. land reform passed by Macapagal

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ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The two main political parties of the Philippines have been the Nacionalista party and the Liberal party.

2. Name two of Marcos's military leaders who switched to Aquino's side during the "People's Revolution:

John Ponce Enrile and Fidel Ramos

3. NDF stands for: National Democratic Front

NPA stands for: New People's Army

CPP stands for: Communist Party of the Philippines

MNLF stands for: Moro National Liberation Front

4. The first Act giving parity rights to Americans was the Bell Trade Act passed by Manuel Roxas.

The second agreement was the Laurel-Langley Agreement passed by Ramon Magsaysay.

5. The Philippine peso was originally worth two per U.S. dollar and is now worth 20-22 per U.S. dollar.

6. Philippine presidents Roxas, Magsaysay and Quirino had a common goal to put an end to the HUKs / control the HUKs.

7. Before Spanish colonization, land was not owned by any individual.

8. Absentee landowners prefer to live in major cities than near their land.

9. A policy passed in 1947 which was helpful to the Philippine economy was: Filipino-First Policy.

10. By the 1970s 75% of all Filipinos lived below the poverty line.

11. Strikes by jeepney drivers in the 1970s were the result of the oil crisis and rise in gas prices.

12. When Marcos declared martial law he deprived Filipinos of their personal freedoms.

13. HUKBALAHAP is short for Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon which stands for Army to Liberate the Country from the Japanese.

ANSWER KEY (cont.)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

14. Name three programs the NDF and NPA would like to implement in rural areas of the Philippines:

(a) mutual labor teams
(b) cooperatives
(c) education

15. Cory Aquino ran for president in 1986 as part of LABAN meaning Laksa ng Bansa--"People's Power Party".

16. Presidents in the Philippines had benefitted from provisions in the 1936 constitution which gave them greater veto power.

17. In 1946, the Philippines gained political independence, but remained economically dependent on the U.S.

18. The Military Bases Agreement with the U.S. expires in 1991.

19. During Marcos's presidency, he had a bust of himself built on a mountain top for Imelda Marcos's birthday.

ANSWER KEY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. b	2. a	3. c
4. c	5. c	6. a
7. a	8. b	9. c
10. c	11. b	12. c
13. c	14. a	15. c

COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM, DEMOCRACY, CAPITALISM

1. communist
2. socialist
3. democracy
4. capitalism
5. communism
6. communism
7. communism
8. capitalism
9. democracy
10. communism
11. communists
12. democracy
13. socialism
14. communism
15. socialist
16. capitalism
17. democracy/capitalism
18. communism
19. capitalism
20. democracy
21. democracy
22. socialism
23. communists/socialists
24. capitalists
25. democracy

CHAPTER 6: THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES TODAY

Introduction

Today, the Philippine archipelago is divided into 12 regions, with Greater Manila, the metropolis of cities including and surrounding Manila, as a special 13th region. Each of these regions is divided into provinces and there are 71 provinces in all.

Agriculture is the most important industry in the Philippines, and each region relies on this as well as other industries such as fishing and collecting marine life, industry, mining, and clearing forest land for timber. In the more urban areas, tourism boosts the economy as does the manufacturing of products which are mostly for export.

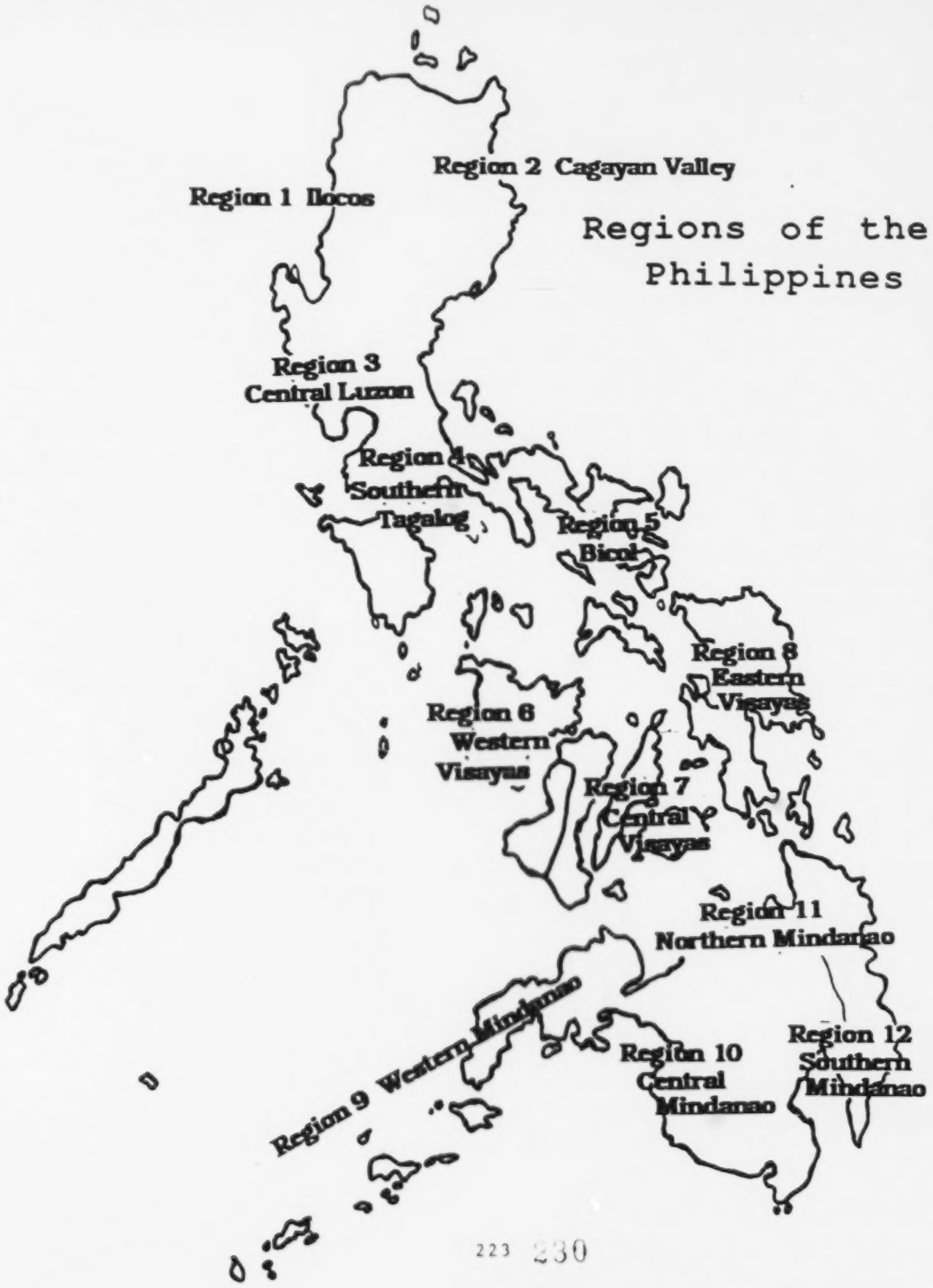
Major problems occur in the agricultural sector when large landowners use land for cash crops, including rubber, tobacco, coffee, abaca, pineapples, mangoes, coconut products, sugar, and palm oil. Cash crops are sometimes grown on land which is cultivated by tenant farmers who share-crop, meaning they earn a small percentage of what they grow, but the large majority of cash crops are grown on huge plots of land in areas such as Mindanao, and are usually owned by multinational corporations, such as Del Monte and Dole. If a majority of the land is used for these cash crops, there is little room for growing food crops which the local people need to survive. In addition, cash crops such as sugar eventually drain the soil of all its nutrients, leaving land which is useless for farming the most important crop in the Philippines which is rice.

Each area of the Philippines is as diverse as its land and people, their experience with colonization and development, their history as a group, and their economic position today. In this chapter, we will examine the people of the Philippines, concentrating on the ways in which the land and the people affect each other today, after two foreign colonization periods Added to the complexities of history is the present situation of a world economy, in which the resources found in the Philippines play an important part. The United States continues to be one of the largest investors in projects in the Philippines such as timbering, mining, and cash crops.

Development projects directly affect groups of cultural communities or non-Christian and non-Muslim Filipinos (also known as ethnic minorities or hill tribes). Due to the need for land for such activities as the damming of rivers to produce electricity, timber and mining operations and paper mills, many groups have been moved from their homelands.

Currently, deep strife between groups and individuals which has been heating up over the years has turned into frequent clashes fought among the Philippine Army, the Muslim Bangsa Moro Army and the Communist NPA (New People's Army). In parts of the archipelago, such as Mindanao, this has developed into fighting between Muslims and Christians, which is not a battle about religion, but one about the shrinking acreage of land. Both the Bangsa Moro Army and the NPA try to protect the rights of the small farmer, the landless and the people who work in factories and mills.

Those in favor of development projects argue that the economy of the Philippines depends on these sources of income so that the Philippines can improve the style of living for all the people in the country by building roads, hospitals, and other infrastructure. Therefore, seeing Filipinos in all their varieties of religion, language, ethnicity, location, and economic status helps us to identify the possible problems and needs for development and modernization of the many different groups who make up this nation.


Regions of the Philippines
Region 1 Ilocos
Region 2 Cagayan Valley
Region 3 Central Luzon
Region 4 Southern Tagalog
Region 5 Bicol
Region 6 Western Visayas
Region 7 Central Visayas
Region 8 Eastern Visayas
Region 9 Western Mindanao
Region 10 Central Mindanao
Region 11 Northern Mindanao
Region 12 Southern Mindanao

The People of the Philippines Today

When the Spanish arrived in the Philippines in the late 1500s there were various societies or groups living in different areas throughout the archipelago. As we have shown with the Tagalogs, these people had developed their own languages, social, and legal systems. Though they might have traded with members of other societies, and there may have been cases of intermarriages between groups, each was fairly independent.

The Spanish colonization resulted in the joining of these many groups into one nation of Filipinos, the majority of whom became Christians. Despite the Spanish influence, many groups have managed to keep their individual languages and many of their unique characteristics, as well as their own special ways of practicing Christianity. For example, while all Christian Filipinos celebrate Easter, in one area people actually volunteer to be nailed to a cross and carried in a procession. Other groups pay homage to certain saints, have certain important holy days or consider some places, such as mountains, to be especially holy. Some people, like the cultural communities and the Muslim Filipinos resisted Spanish colonialization, and were able to preserve their traditional ways.

Today, many Christian Filipinos no longer stay in their villages but move about the archipelago to settle new areas when new opportunities for jobs or farming land arise. This means that Christian Filipinos now constitute the majority in most areas of the archipelago, even in places where, up into the 1950s, only cultural communities or Muslim Filipinos were found. This change is mostly due to projects set up by the government throughout this century in which land was offered to Christian Filipinos in places like Mindanao after it became scarce in northern areas. Unfortunately, most of this land, though it had been claimed by the original inhabitants, was not officially "owned" by them because they possessed no title to it. Thus, people of Mindanao lost their rights to land as soon as the government claimed ownership. The struggle over land is the source of much conflict in the Philippines today.

CHRISTIAN FILIPINOS

Christian Filipinos can be found in almost every area of the archipelago. However, each of the sub-groups discussed here most likely identify themselves with their own particular region and village, and therefore their unique heritage, which give them a certain sense of identity in the increasingly homogeneous society in found the urban areas of the Philippines.

The Northern Philippines and Luzon

The Ilocanos are said to be the most industrious and, therefore, the wealthiest group of Filipinos. They are also known to migrate in large numbers from their home area of Ilocos (Region 1) to other parts of the archipelago and to the U.S., especially to Hawai'i and Los Angeles The greatest number of migrants simply go eastward into the mountainous areas of Abra, Benguet and Mountain Province, or to Manila. Because many Ilocanos migrate eastward, their language, Ilocano, is known as "the language of the north," and is the third most widely-spoken language of the Philippines.

Ilocanos constitute about two-thirds of the population of Ilocos, and have a population of about 5 million people. They also constitute 90% of the **Cagayan Valley (Region 2)** where many Ilocanos frequently move in search of new land and opportunities.

While agriculture is the most important source of income, Ilocanos also fish along the coasts of Ilocos, own manufacturing companies, and conduct mining, and produce salt in this region. Most Ilocanos migrate to other areas in order to find better land resources than are available on the narrow north-western coast of Luzon.

Ilocanos also grow tobacco. On the coastal plains of Ilocos, as well as in the Cagayan Valley. Both of these areas are connected to Manila by good roads and railways for easy transport of tobacco and other goods.

Tobacco was introduced by the Spanish who fiercely regulated this cash-crop in order to have a monopoly. This monopoly was often undermined by the **Kalinga** and other groups of cultural communities who grew their own tobacco in remote areas and then sold it to traders in the Cagayan Valley bringing down the price. Today, there are two types of

tobacco grown in Luzon: cigar tobacco, which grows better in the Ilocos area, and Virginia cigarette tobacco, introduced by American entrepreneurs, which grows best in the Cagayan Valley. Since tobacco is such a big industry in Luzon it is often the site of controversy between the landowners and workers.

Also found in Cagayan Valley is a smaller group of people, known as the **Ibanag** (population around 300,000). The Ibanag also take advantage of the fertile soil of the Cagayan Valley by rotating four crops a year (peanuts, tobacco, corn and other vegetables) on their land, relying on flooding from the wide Cagayan River to constantly provide the soil with new nutrients. The Ibanags are mostly found in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

The **Tagalogs** and Cebuanos are the largest group of Christian Filipinos. In **Central Luzon, Region 3**, the Tagalogs compose about 50% of the population, where they can be found in the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Bataan, and Bulacan. In the **Southern Tagalog Region**, **Region 4** and the **Bicol Region, Region 5**, Tagalogs compose large parts of the populations of Camarines Norte, Laguna, Quezon, Cavite, Marinduque, as well as the urbanized center of the Philippines, Metro-Manila.

Tagalogs today engage in agriculture, mainly growing rice, hemp for fiber cords, fruits and vegetables. Some Tagalogs also manufacture shoes, steel, textiles, and coconut oil. Tagalog crafts such as wood carvings, rattan furniture, hats and shoes are well known world-wide as Philippine cottage industries.

Other large groups of Christian Filipinos found primarily in Central Luzon are the **Pangasinians**, in the province of Pangasinan. These people have a thriving fishing industry. Pangasinians are famous for their fierce fighting against the Spanish as early as 1571. Today, there are almost a million Pangasinians.

Central Luzon is also the principle home to the **Pampangos** (population about 1.5 million) who make up about 25% of the population of the province of Pampanga and surrounding areas. Pampangos in the central plains grow rice, sugar, and vegetables and fish

in lakes and fishponds. When not involved in agriculture, some Pampangos take part in cottage industries which include mat-making and pottery-making.

Central Luzon is a very densely populated area of the Philippines. It is an area of fishing, agriculture, and industry was the site of the two largest U.S. military bases in the archipelago, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. In this mostly urbanized area, manufacturing and shipping are the largest producers of income for the people. This area includes the provinces of Bataan, Pampanga, Zambales and Bulacan, all fairly densely populated.

The land of Central Luzon is fairly swampy so that much of it has recently been developed into ricelands. Swamps and lakes have often also been set up as fishponds. This area is self-sufficient in its production of rice, corn, sugar and fruit, but must import meat and vegetables.

Historically, Central Luzon was the site of the HUK rebellions, and now is a major stronghold of the NPA (the New People's Army). As part of the Communist Party, the NPA fights for fairer wages and better working conditions for the people employed in the many factories, the oil refinery, and the nuclear power plant in this region. In rural areas the NPA often uses guerilla warfare tactics against the Philippine Army and the private armies which have been created by land owners of large estates throughout Luzon. The purpose of this fighting is to try to achieve more land rights for the many people of Luzon who have lost their land to the more powerful landowners. The goal of the NPA is to improve the lives of these small-time farmers, however, in these rural areas when there is fighting going on the farmers and their families are still the ones who suffer the most.

Metro-Manila is located in the province of Rizal, which is part of **Southern Tagalog Region, Region 4**. This metropolis includes the surrounding cities of Quezon City, Pasay City, and Calocan City. Today, the population of Metro-Manila is around 8 million people. A form of the Tagalog language, called Pilipino, has become the national language of the Philippines.

Malacanang Palace, the official residence of the President, is found in Manila, along with the heads of the major banks and corporations of the Philippines. Tourism is a big industry here, as is retail and construction of new hotels and office buildings. Metro-Manila is a site of contrasts between extreme wealth and poverty.

The Southern Tagalog region consists of previously rural areas which are now sites of growing industrialization. Many people migrate to the province of Mindoro Oriental on the island of Mindoro, and to the province of Rizal from outer areas to take advantage of the job opportunities created through the development of new industries which have spread south from Manila.

Mindoro, recently populated by cultural communities, is an area in which the presence of Christian groups has steadily increased. In this region, cash crops such as coffee, coconuts, pineapple, and cotton are grown. Iron and copper are the minerals most mined in the mountainous areas, and the lakes in Mindoro are frequently fenced off as fishponds.

Mining has been a part of life in the Philippines since pre-colonial days. When the Spanish arrived, they were thrilled by the amount of gold they saw worn and carried by the Tagalogs, and set about to increase the volume of gold mining. Gold is still mined in the Philippines as are other minerals and ores which have become important for the world's economy, including silver, nickel, iron, copper, platinum, lead, limestone, and zinc which are found and mined in nearly every region of the Philippines.

Today, Bicol is a region composed of approximately three million **Bicolanos** who make up about two-thirds of the population, living in the provinces of Camarines Sur, Cataduanes, Albay and Sorsogon. Bicol also has a tobacco industry, and other cash crop industries including the growing of abaca for hemp. Many people also migrate from Bicol to areas throughout the archipelago to find work.

The Visayas

In the Visayas, there are three main regions, each with very different characteristics. The **Western Visayas, Region 6**, is the principal land of the Hiligaynon-speakers known to

outsiders as **Ilonggos**, and has a population of more than four million people. Ilonggos are the fourth largest group of Filipinos, and their center is the city of Iloilo. Their top industry is fishing. Ilonggos are known for their annual Ati-Atihan festival during which people dance wildly in the streets in remembrance of the time peace was made between the Ilonggo lowlanders and highlanders who once lived in the mountainous areas.

Sugar is the main industry on Negros. Because of this, people are brought to this area from other islands as migrant laborers for haciendas--giant sugar plantations. The workers, known as sacadas, have a difficult life which revolves almost solely around seasonal trips to these haciendas where they are at the mercy of contratistas, (plantation managers) who often use their positions to take advantage of the sacadas by forcing them to incur heavy debts, just to get enough food to eat, or to pay for medical care in the case of injury or illness.

Many **Cebuanos**, from the island of Cebu, have emigrated to different areas of the Philippines, mainly Western Leyte, Eastern Negros and Northern Mindanao where one can find what seem like transported Cebuano communities. In fact, Cebuanos make up the majority of the population in nearly every province of Mindanao today. There are a total of ten million Cebuanos, and Cebuano is probably the most widely spoken language. Cebu City, the center of the larger Cebuano community, has been an international trading center since early Spanish times and is now a center for universities, tourism, shipping, and local crafts.

These crafts are also known as cottage industries or smaller scale industries and are practiced in the home, usually by the family. Cottage industries in the Philippines include the production of handmade clothing, pottery, furniture, musical instruments, such as ukuleles and guitars, coral and shell products, candies and pastries. Although these industries do not appear important in the greater economic picture in the Philippines, they are often a means for families and individuals to make their livelihood as well as being a source of local pride for people of the area.

The **Warays** of Samar and northeastern Leyte with a population of about 2 million, are renown for their historic peg-boats. Spanish travellers noticed these boats which were only held together by pegs and strips of rattan rather than nails. At first, the Warays agreed to help the Spanish with boat-building, but later revolted against them. Like other Filipinos, many Warays migrate to Manila in hopes of finding better jobs and living conditions. One such person was Imelda Marcos. In Waray areas coconut is both a major food crop and major source of income. Other important crops include sugarcane, abaca, tobacco, coffee, and cacao and many people earn an income through fishing.

Because of the lack of good roads in Samar, most people travel by way of numerous large rivers which cut through the interior. Some changes in remote areas of Samar have occurred because of the Pan-Philippine National Highway, though it has mostly been used to transport military vehicles throughout the area. This highway makes it much easier for resources which come from Samar to be taken to the ports of Davao, in Mindanao and Legaspi City, in the province of Albay, an important port in Bicol. Most likely it means a future increase in development projects in and around Samar.

THE MUSLIM FILIPINOS

In the Philippines, there are more than a dozen large ethnic groups which follow Islam, the religion of the Muslims. Muslim Filipinos have cultures, traditions, and histories that are different than those of Christian Filipinos. Though frequent conflict arises between Muslims and Christians, the cause has less to do with religion than with disputes about land. Since Christian Filipinos constitute the majority of the national population, and Muslim Filipinos make up about 6-7% of this population, conflicts over land are interpreted by Muslim Filipinos as struggles to preserve their ancestral homes and identities. These struggles are fought today between the Muslim Bangsa Moro Army and the Philippine Army. Muslim Filipinos often call this struggle a jihad, holy war, to preserve their faith.

Traditionally, Muslim Filipinos were organized under their headmen, or strong men, who are chosen by the community because of their strength and intelligence. A head man usually makes decisions in the case of a disagreement, performs marriages and funerals, and protects his people against outsiders. His strength within his group depends on the loyalty of his followers.

History of Islam in the Philippines

The history of Islam in the Philippines is actually older than that of Spanish colonization with the first Muslims arriving in about 1300 AD, more than 200 years before the Spanish. By the time of the arrival of the Spanish, many groups of southern Filipinos had already converted to Islam, and Islamic traders had started to move north through the archipelago. It is commonly believed that if Spanish had arrived 50-100 years later, the Philippines would have already become an Islamic nation, like Indonesia.

The first groups to come into contact with Muslim traders from other countries were the Magindanao of the area of the Cotabato area, the **Maranao** of Lake Lanao, and the **Tausug** who established the first Islamic Sultanate in 1450 AD.

Both the Spanish and American colonizers spent a lot of time and effort fighting the Muslims and trying to gain control of the southern Philippines. The Spanish were never able to colonize this area, and their wars with the Muslim Filipinos they called "Moros" became an extension of the fighting between Spaniards in Spain and the Spanish Muslims of that period, known as the Moors.

The Spanish succeeded in creating an enmity between Christian Filipinos and the Muslim Filipinos which has lasted for four centuries. They did this by forcibly drafting Christian Filipinos into their armies. To retaliate against these forces, the Muslim Filipinos would sail their boats up to the coasts of Luzon and randomly attack villages. From the beginning of these attacks up to the present, the Muslim Filipinos have the reputation of being violent, even fanatical. Attacks and counter attacks between the Muslim Filipinos and

the Spanish, assisted by their Filipinos troops lasted throughout the Spanish colonial era. This was the beginning of the Bangsa Moro Army.

During the American colonial period, the situation did not improve for the Muslim Filipinos. At one point a treaty was drawn up by the Americans and signed by the Sultan of Sulu, a Muslim leader of that time, which granted the Muslims a form of sovereignty. When the Philippines gained its independence, however, the new government was not in favor of Muslim sovereignty, and has tried to maintain control over the southern islands since then. In addition, because the Sultan of Sulu was the leader of only a small area, this treaty with the Americans caused a split to develop between pro-American and anti-American Muslim Filipinos.

The American plan for Mindanao was to conquer what they saw as a pioneer land, much in the same way they conquered the western lands of the American Indians. Their first goal was to disarm the Muslims. This meant taking away any knives or guns which were usually a typical part of Muslim Filipino dress. After this, they attempted to get all the Muslim Filipino children to go to school, even to the point of arresting parents who did not cooperate. Their final act against the Muslim Filipinos, as well as cultural communities who inhabited Mindanao, was to declare 12 million acres of land in this region as "public domain" meaning it was owned by the government. The government, then run by the U.S., was free to parcel out the land in 6-24 hectare homesteads to Christian Filipinos who began to move south to find new land. They also leased vast areas of land to the American rubber, sugar, and pineapple companies which are still there today, some on the same 99-year leases which were instituted at the beginning of this century. After Philippine independence, the new government continued to "settle" Mindanao. In 1954, under President Ramon Magsaysay, the NARRA or National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration provided this land for landless farmers and HUKs who had surrendered.

The Muslims, like many cultural communities, did not practice the western form of individual ownership of land because all the land was "owned" by the Sultan, and was

available for use by all Muslims. The same situation has existed in many parts of the Philippines, the only difference being that the land was controlled by the Raja, Datu or headman of the village. The land would then be parcelled out according to status and need, but never owned outright. Because they had no legal "deed" or "title" to the land the Muslims and cultural communities lost their land.

Today, much of the land in Mindanao is used by American-owned rubber plantations, such as the B.F. Goodrich and Goodyear companies, as well as pineapple plantations and canneries owned by U.S. corporations such as Del Monte. In fact, large parts of Mindanao are now owned and controlled by multi-national corporations which hire Filipinos to fish for tuna, grow coconuts, log timber and to work in saw mills, paper mills, and factories processing raw materials found in the area.

The Sulu Archipelago

The Sulu Archipelago is a string of three major island groups which stretch out from the west coast of Mindanao. It is one part of **Western Mindanao, Region 9.** The largest Muslim group in the Sulu Archipelago is the **Tausug**, with a population of about 335,000 people.

The Tausug produce copra, sweet potatoes, and corn, as well as handicrafts which are shipped out to other islands in the Philippines and to Malaysia. The Tausug are renown for their unique houses made with nine poles to match nine parts of the human body.

Other Muslims in the Sulu Archipelago include the **Sama** (pop. est. 245,000), the **Yakan** (pop est. 50,000), and the **Bajau** (pop. est. 4,000). Historically, the Bajau people spent most of their time on small houseboats, from which they fished and collected shellfish. Usually one nuclear family lived on a boat which hooked up with other boats of the extended family. When they landed, the Bajau became part of a complex socio-economic network with their trading partners on the land--the Sama and the Tausug--in Tawi-Tawi and Jolo. Today, most of the Bajau live in houses and few follow the traditional "sea gypsy" way of life. Also, during martial law, many people of the Sulu Archipelago migrated to nearby

Malaysia. In Sabah, Malaysia, the Tausug, Sama, and Bajau are not threatened by military violence and enjoy a higher standard of living.

Mindanao

The two provinces of Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur have a population which is half Cebuano. Muslim groups who live here include some **Samal** and the **Subanon** as well as the **Maguindanao**, who have an entire population of about 500,000 people, although not all of them live on the Zamboanga peninsula. The **Maguindanao** live in the marshy areas near the Pulangi River (also known as the Rio Grande de Mindanao) in North and South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat. Because of their location, they are able to practice wet rice agriculture, as well as raise chickens, carabao and goats.

Other Muslim groups who live on Mindanao are the **Maranao** (pop est. 600,000), who live in the area surrounding Lake Lanao in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur and practice wet rice agriculture. A central part of **Maranao** life is the community house, a typical focal point for Southeast Asian Muslims and a place where boys past the age of adolescence live until they get married. Two smaller groups of Muslim Filipinos in Mindanao are the **Molbog** (pop est. 5,500), and the **Sangil** (pop. est. 5,500).

THE CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

The cultural communities, also known as "ethnic minorities", and "hill tribes" or "mountain people" are spread throughout the Philippines, and offer Filipinos a rich review of their past and origins. These people are extremely diverse from group to group.

Today many members of different cultural communities are in bitter battles with development, because the same soil which is rich with minerals and ores or rivers which can be dammed and land which can be planted with cash crops is usually located on land which has been the home of these people for centuries. Since they are not joined by a single religion or political system like the Muslim Filipinos, cultural communities have not been

very successful in fighting against growing development projects which are often funded by major multi-national corporations.

Filipinos who support development projects feel that the economic growth for certain individuals or for the country as a whole should take priority over the rights of small groups of people to stay on their land, arguing that these people can easily be moved to another area. Unfortunately, when such groups are moved they lose cultural identity and their livelihood. In the Philippines, these problems are far from being resolved and members of minority groups find their present ways of life more and more endangered.

Luzon

The numbers of people in individual cultural communities vary widely. Most groups live in remote mountainous regions where they were able to avoid the Spanish colonists. Three of these groups are the **Kalinga** (pop. 107,000) and the **Ifugao** (pop. 180,000) and the **Kankanai**, (pop. 125,000), of the mountain provinces of Ilocos and the Cagayan Valley in Luzon.

The **Kankanai** and **Ifugao** are especially known for their wood carvings which were previously made only for special religious purposes but which now bring in revenue from tourists as cottage industries. The **Ifugao** also grow wet and dry rice and they fish.

The **Kalinga** of today also grow wet and dry varieties of rice. They hunt, using their own spears and hand axes, and work at cottage industries such as basket and decorative textile weaving and making pottery. Like many of the cultural communities living in Luzon, the Kalinga have for many years been the subject of study by anthropologists. Since they relinquished their practice of head-hunting they now give speeches to demonstrate their skills in oratory and debate as an alternative way of proving their masculinity and their leadership qualities.

Also in Luzon, one can find the **Bontoc** (pop. 150,000) spread throughout most of Mountain Province in the Ilocos region as well as in parts of the Cagayan Valley. The

Bontoc are especially known for their steep rice terraces on the sides of mountains which are considered one of the wonders of the world. Because transporting water was a problem in early times, the **Bontoc** created an elaborate irrigation system by terracing the sides of hills so that water travels down, rather than having to be carried up by workers.

In Northern Luzon, one can also find the **Isneg**, (pop. 20,000), who grow wet and dry rice, as well as fish, hunt, gather rattan and make wine, and the **Tinggians** (pop. 44,000) of Abra who manufacture tools, make baskets, practice weaving, pottery-making and fishing as well as agriculture. Another cultural community in Northern Luzon is the **Ibaloi** (pop. 93,000), who are found in the province of Benguet.

Other sites in Luzon, in the Cagayan Valley Region, and the Southern Tagalog Region, are the homes of the **Gaddang** (pop. 43,000), who live in the provinces of Isabela and Nueva Viscaya and who are farmers and raise carabao, the **Ikalahan** (pop. 30,000) in Nueva Viscaya, the **Ilongot** (pop. 28,500) who live in Nueva Viscaya, Nueva Ecija and Quirino, and who practice, hunting, farming and fishing; and the **Isinai** (pop. 27,390).

In the Southern Tagalog Region, the cultural communities who live in the mountains of Mindoro, include the **Iraya** (pop. 35,000), the **Alangan** (pop. 13,500), the **Tao Buhid** (pop. 36,000), and the **Hanunoo-Mangyan** (pop. 20,000). All these groups live in the mountainous areas which separate Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental. Most of them practice swidden cultivation while the **Tao Buhid** and the **Iraya** also pan for gold. The **Hanunoo-Mangyan** are known for writing poetry and messages on bamboo and tree-trunks or trail posts. Because these materials decompose easily, important poems from long ago are constantly recopied, carrying on a tradition of hundreds of years. This poetry is written in their own script, which has 17 basic characters.

Other groups on Luzon include the **Agta**, a hunting-gathering-fishing group living in the southeastern provinces of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Quezon, Albay and Sorsogon, the **Negritos** from Tarlac, Pampanga and Zambales, and the **Remontado** of Rizal and Quezon.

Palawan and the Visayas

The cultural communities who live on the island of Palawan are the **Tagbanua** (pop 60,000), the **Bataks** (pop. 6,850), the **Kalamianes** (pop. 2,750) of the Calamian Islands north of Palawan, the **Palawanis** (pop. 60,000), and the **Ken Uy** (pop. 1,200) of Cuyo Island. The **Bataks** have perfected the art of hunting and gathering with the poisoned dart, the blow gun, and the bamboo spear. They also collect rattan and resin in the forests so that they can trade these items with lowlanders for cloth, salt, rice, and metal implements. The **Tagbanua** are accomplished hunters who use 45 different kinds of traps. They also grow rice, vegetables and taro.

Most of the members of these groups on Palawan have been able to maintain their traditional life-style, due in part to their distance from the rest of the archipelago. More recently, however, in addition to the in-migrations of Christian Filipinos, has come the problem of timber cutting, which, when not done with extreme care results, in deforestation and erosion.

Timber is one of the largest markets in the Philippines. Mountainous areas yield dark hardwoods which are strong and durable, and are popular in the U.S. and Europe where mostly lighter woods are found. The timber industry depends on the plan for the planting of new trees so that the supply of timber will be continuous. If this is not carefully planned the land can be wiped away by erosion and rendered useless. Massive cutting of timber, or deforestation, has already affected the Philippines on a large scale. Mountain dwellers are naturally affected by timber cutting, but lowlanders also suffer from the subsequent flooding. Deforestation is a major problem throughout the Philippines, and its effects on the environment may not be completely understood until the damage is well advanced.

This has also been a problem in much of the Visayas, where 30% of the Philippine population lives and farms. Some remaining areas which are still the sites of thick forests and isolated conditions are the upland areas of Negros and Panay, homes to the **Ati** (pop. 7,000), and lands in Samar and Leyte where part of the **Mamanwa** population lives.

Mindanao

Sixty-five percent of the land on Mindanao is considered to be public forest, which means it is owned by the government and therefore can be sold, leased or given out as homesteads in ways which the government determines. Large portions of this land were previously the homes of many Muslim Filipino groups and Cultural Communities. Today, the farming of cash crops, mining, and logging are big industries in Mindanao. On this island, for example, there are 47 logging companies and nine mining companies. There are also a number of companies, the largest of which is Castle and Cooke, which grow pineapples, sugarcane, rubber or other cash crops. The jobs created by these companies, as well as the parcelling out of a lot of land to Christian homesteaders has caused the population to increase tremendously. In the area of Davao City, people immigrated at a rate of 3,000 a month between the years 1948 and 1960. This immigration was enhanced by the completion of the Philippines National Highway which goes through the Agusan Valley south to Davao City. As a result of this the highland population of cultural communities dropped from 82,000 in the 1940s to 17,000 in the 1960s.

The same situation is found in Central Mindanao, where by 1960 the Christian population had already reached 55% (constituting a majority). Nevertheless, the island of Mindanao has the greatest concentration of cultural communities, many of whom do not live in one particular region. Because of the growing populations, however, many live in thinly scattered groups in the more inaccessible forest lands. For example, the **Manobo**, (pop. 249,000), live in the provinces of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte and del Sur, Bukidnon, North and South Cotabato. The **Manobo** practice shifting cultivation which means that they frequently move within the mountainous areas.

Similarly, the **Higaunon** (pop. 172,000), also known as the **Bukidnon** are stretched across Agusan del Norte and del Sur, as well as in Bukidnon, and Misamis Oriental and Occidental. They practice dry agriculture, with corn as a staple crop, raise chickens and pigs, hunt deer, cultivate abaca and gather rattan.

Also found in the northern parts of Mindanao are the **Mamanwa** (pop. 9,000), in Surigao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Samar, and Leyte. This Negrito group practices shifting agriculture, and traps animals. When an animal is caught, the head is given to the one who caught it and pregnant women get a larger share than the others.

Among the larger groups of cultural communities, are the **B'laan** (pop. 244,000) in the Cotabato regions and in Davao del Sur and Sultan Kudarat. The B'laan practice swidden cultivation as well as hunt and farm, raising chickens, pigs and horses. They are known for their intricately embroidered clothing and body ornaments. The **Subanon** (pop. 311,090), also have a relatively large population, and practice dry-agriculture in Misamis Occidental, and Zamboanga del Norte and del Sur. Another large group is the **Mandaya** or **Mansaka** (pop. 300,000) of Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental, who practice swidden cultivation, hunting, and fishing.

When they compose such a small minority of Filipinos, (about 10%), it is frequently asked why is there such a concern about the welfare of the cultural communities and the Muslim Filipinos. The argument frequently posited is that with an economy which is as weak as that of the Philippines, the valuable products taken from land upon which these people live are essential for the future growth of the Philippines. Why, then cannot these Muslim Filipinos and cultural communities be assimilated into Filipino culture as all the other individual groups have been?

These difficult questions are an integral part of the problems faced by the Philippines today. Members of cultural communities feel they have the right to live the way they always have, on the land they always considered their own. Likewise, Muslim Filipinos feel they have the right to practice Islam on the land they have considered their own for centuries. However, the condition of today's Philippines economy puts groups such as these in a precarious position.

Their future is uncertain. Recently, some legislation has been passed which aims at protecting these groups, but it will take more than the passage of a few bills to change 400 years of historical development, especially the mutual enmity between the Muslim Filipinos and the Christian Filipinos.

GLOSSARY

1. *agribusiness*

anything pertaining to the economic side of farming, from fertilizing to harvesting, including farm equipment

2. *Bangsa Moro Army*

the army representing the Muslims of the Southern Philippines which has been in existence since the beginning of Spanish colonization

3. *cash crop*

crops grown for processing or selling, including coconut trees for copra, coconut oil, palm trees for palm oil, rubber trees, sugar cane, pineapples, bananas on plantations, etc.

4. *cottage industries*

industry based on the family as a labor unit and usually done in the home

5. *datu or raja*

headman, leader of village

6. *deforestation*

the clearing of forests without refurbishing them

7. *development project*

areas chosen by the government for the development of industries, and the exploitation of natural resources including mining, cutting wood for timber, damming rivers for hydroelectric power, etc.

8. *dry agriculture*

as opposed to the cultivating of rice in wet rice paddies; crops grown in dry agriculture, including rice as well as sweet potatoes, yams, and squash are usually found in upland areas

9. *fishponds*

the roping off of rivers, lakes and coastal areas for the catching and cultivation of fish and shellfish

10. *folk Christianity*

a blending of Christian and animistic beliefs in which likenesses of Christian saints are used in rituals or as amulets or good luck charms

11. *hacienda*

in the Philippines, usually an estate on which sugarcane is grown; found on Negros and Panay as well as in Central Luzon

12. *hectare*

(ha.), an area of land measuring 10,000 sq. meters or almost 2.5 acres

13. *Islam*

in the Philippines, religion practiced by the Muslim Filipinos (see page 68)

14. *Koran*

holy book of Islam

15. *New Peoples Army*

the political arm of the NDF (National Democratic Front) or the Communist Party of the Philippines which presently uses military strength to fight for better conditions for small farmers and other workers

16. *sacadas*

workers who are brought from other parts of the Visayas to Panay and Negros, where they work seasonally on sugar plantations for very low wages

17. *share croppers*

farmers who work on part of someone else's land and in return must pay a share of their crop to the landowner

18. *tenant farmer*

like share-cropper; person who rents land from a landowner and pays a share of the crop to the landowner

19. *sultan*

Islamic religious and political leader

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MATCH THE COLUMNS

(match group with description provided)

__1. Ilocano	A) also known as Hiligaynon speakers, from Negros
__2. Batak	B) Cultural Community in Northern Mindanao who raise carabao, chickens, and pigs
__3. Bukidnon	C) affected by Chico Dam Project in Luzon
__4. Maranao	D) most likely to migrate to Hawai'i and Los Angeles
__5. Bajau	E) pan for gold in Mindoro
__6. Tao Buhid	F) make up the majority of Mindanao region
__7. Ibanag	G) first group to come into contact with Muslim traders; now living in Pulangi River basin
__8. Kalinga	H) Luzon group responsible for undermining Spanish tobacco monopoly
__9. Ifugao	I) found on the island of Palawan
__10. Waray	J) can grow four crops a year in the Cagayan Valley
__11. Gaddang	K) inhabit the area surrounding Lake Lanao in Mindanao
__12. Bontoc	L) their language is also known as Pilipino, official national language of the Philippines
__13. Maguindanao	M) spend most of their time on small houseboats
__14. Cebuano	N) largest Muslim group in the Sulu Archipelago

MATCH THE COLUMNS

(match group with description provided)

__15. Ati	O) carabao raisers who live in Isabela and Nueva Viscaya
__16. Hanunoo-Mangyan	P) live on Samar and northeastern Leyte
__17. Tagalog	Q) known for rice terraces in Luzon
__18. Bicolano	R) live in provinces of Albay, Sorsogon, Cataduanes
__19. Ilonggo	S) known for writing poetry on bamboo and tree trunks
__20. Tausug	T) cultural communities on Negros and Panay

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Two groups who fight against the use of land for development projects are:

2. _____ is celebrated yearly by the Illongos to commemorate peace.

3. Family businesses which involve handicrafts and other goods made at home are called _____.

4. Deforestation results in _____ in upland areas and _____ in the lowland areas.

5. _____ is known as the "language of the north."

6. Before Central Luzon was a major focus for the NPA, it was the site of the _____.

7. Metro-Manila is located in the province of _____ in the _____ Region.

8. A lot of the Eastern coast of the Philippines, including Samar, the Bicol peninsula, and Davao City have recently been affected by the _____.

9. During American colonization, the _____ signed an agreement with the U.S. which granted sovereignty to some Muslims.

10. Tausug houses have nine poles to represent what they believe are the nine _____.

11. 30% of Filipinos live and farm in the _____.

12. The number of cultural communities in the area of Davao City dropped from _____ in the 1940s to _____ in the 1960s.

13. The _____ are known for their intricately embroidered clothing and ornaments.

14. In one area of the Philippines, at Easter, some people volunteer to _____.

15. Many swamps and lakes in the Philippines are fenced off into _____.

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

For numbers 16-20 choose three of the four terms to fill in the blanks in their appropriate places)

sacada / mayores / haciendas / contratista

16. The sugar business in Negros is carried out on large estates called _____ which are run by managers also known as _____ while most of the work is done by _____ who are migrant laborers.

cultural communities / Christians / Muslims / Chinese

17. Mindanao was principally the home of the _____, some of whom intermarried with _____ in the 15th century. Today, however, the majority of people here are _____.

hemp / nails / rattan / pegs

18. The Waray were known for their boats which were put together with _____ rather than _____ and held together with strips of _____.

Bajau / Batak / Bontoc / Bukidnon

19. These three Cultural Community groups are found on three separate islands in the Philippines. The _____ are found on Luzon, Palawan is home to the _____ and the _____ live in Mindanao.

guerilla war tactics / Philippines Army troops / NPA / private armies

20. In Luzon and Mindanao, the _____ uses _____ against the _____ who protect large estates.

General Questions

1. Name 4 multinational corporations which do business in the Philippines:

2. List eight cottage industries practiced in the Philippines:

3. Three major categories of Filipinos:

4. Metro-Manila includes these surrounding cities:

5. Three duties of a Moro headman are:

6. Three articles for hunting of the Batak of Palawan are:

7. Name three development projects currently under way in the Philippines:

8. Give two reasons that development projects are seen by many Filipinos as necessary:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. jihad for Muslims means:

   (a) holy war
   (b) head man
   (c) land rights

2. U.S. military officers likened American rule in Mindanao to

   (a) the civil war
   (b) the conquering of American Indians in North America's west
   (c) the Japanese occupation of World War II

3. land which is "public domain" is:

   (a) national forest
   (b) a street or highway
   (c) land owned and controlled by the government

4. In Luzon, cultural communities are most affected by:

   (a) malaria
   (b) growing rubber plantations
   (c) nuclear power plants
   (d) the damming of rivers for hydro-electric plants

5. The following is NOT a cottage industry

   (a) candy
   (b) ukeleles
   (c) rattan furniture
   (d) tires

6. This caused a split between Muslim groups during U.S. colonization:

   (a) disarmament of the Muslims by the U.S. military
   (b) a treaty between the Sultan of Sulu and the Americans
   (c) opposing interpretations of the Koran between the Sultan of Sulu and the Moors

7. Choose the place which has NOT experienced a wave of immigration in this century:

   (a) Davao City
   (b) Ilocos
   (c) Palawan
   (d) Central Mindanao

8. hemp comes from:

   (a) abaca
   (b) gold
   (c) pineapples
   (d) Benguet Pine

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (cont.)

9. Ilocanos are NOT:

   (a) known for their poetry written on bamboo
   (b) more likely to emigrate to Hawai'i or Los Angeles
   (c) 90% of the population in the Cagayan Valley

10. The New People's Army is part of this organization:

   (a) Communist Party
   (b) The Spanish
   (c) The Muslim Filipinos
   (d) The Philippine government

11. A hectare equals about:

   (a) 2 1/2 miles
   (b) 2 1/2 acres
   (c) 1 1/2 acres

12. This is a major threat to Palawan today:

   (a) corruption
   (b) deforestation
   (c) pollution
   (d) over population

13. This is the largest language-group in the Philippines:

   (a) Tagalog
   (b) Cebuano
   (c) Hiligaynon
   (d) Ilocano

14. The first Muslim traders arrived in the Philippines about:

   (a) 1575 AD
   (b) 10,000 years ago
   (c) 1450 AD
   (d) 1300 AD

15. copra comes from:

   (a) sugarcane
   (b) abaca
   (c) coconut
   (d) shellfish

ANSWER KEY

MATCH THE COLUMNS

(match group with description provided)

D 1. Ilocano	A) also known as Hiligaynon speakers, from Negros
J 2. Batak	B) Cultural Community in Northern Mindanao who raise carabao, chickens, and pigs
B 3. Bukidnon	C) affected by Chico Dam Project in Luzon
K 4. Maranao	D) most likely to migrate to Hawai'i and Los Angeles
M 5. Bajau	E) pan for gold in Mindoro
E 6. Tao Buhid	F) make up the majority of Mindanao region
I 7. Ibanag	G) first group to come into contact with Muslim traders; now living in Pulangi River basin
H 8. Kalinga	H) Luzon group responsible for undermining Spanish tobacco monopoly
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P 10. Waray	J) can grow four crops a year in the Cagayan Valley
Q 11. Gaddang	K) inhabit the area surrounding Lake Lanao in Mindanao
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T 15. Ati	O) carabao raisers who live in Isabela and Nueva Viscaya
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A 19. Ilonggo	S) known for writing poetry on bamboo and tree trunks
M 20. Tausug	T) cultural communities on Negros and Panay

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Two groups who fight against the use of land for development projects are:

   (a) NPA
   (b) Bangsa Moro Army

2. Ati-Atihan Festival is celebrated yearly by the Illongos to commemorate peace.

3. Family businesses which involve handicrafts and other goods made at home are called cottage industries.

4. Deforestation results in erosion in upland areas and flooding in the lowland areas.

5. Ilocano is known as the "language of the north."

6. Before Central Luzon was a major focus for the NPA, it was the site of the HUK Rebellions.

7. Metro-Manila is located in the province of Rizal, in the Southern Tagalog Region.

8. A lot of the Eastern coast of the Philippines, including Samar, the Bicol peninsula, and Davao City have recently been affected by the Pan-Philippines National Highway.

9. During American colonization, the Sultan of Sulu signed an agreement with the U.S. which granted sovereignty to some Muslims.

10. Tausug houses have nine poles to represent what they believe are the nine nine parts of the human body.

11. 30% of Filipinos live and farm in the Visayas.

12. The number of cultural communities in the area of Davao City dropped from 82,000 in the 1940s to 17,000 in the 1960s.

13. The B'laan are known for their intricately embroidered clothing and ornaments.

14. In one area of the Philippines, at Easter, some people volunteer to be nailed on the cross and carried in a procession.

15. Swamps and lakes in the Philippines are fenced off into fishponds.

ANSWER KEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS (cont.)

For numbers 16-20 choose three of the four terms to fill in the blanks in their appropriate places)

sacada / mayores / haciendas / contratista

16. The sugar business in Negros is carried out on large estates called haciendas which are run by managers also known as contratistas while most of the work is done by sacadas who are migrant laborers.

cultural communities / Christians / Muslims / Chinese

17. Mindanao was principally the home of the cultural communities, some of whom intermarried with Muslims in the 15th century. Today, however, the majority of people here are Christians.

hemp / nails / rattan / pegs

18. The Waray were known for their boats which were put together with pegs rather than nails and held together with strips of rattan.

Bajau / Batak / Bontoc / Bukidnon

19. These three Cultural Community groups are found on three separate islands in the Philippines. The Bontoc are found on Luzon, Palawan is home to the Batak and the Bukidnon live in Mindanao.

guerilla war tactics / Philippines Army troops / NPA / private armies

20. In Luzon and Mindanao, the NPA uses guerilla war tactics against the private armies who protect large estates.

ANSWER KEY

General Questions

1. Name 4 multinational corporations which do business in the Philippines:

   (a) Castle and Cooke
   (b) Del Monte
   (c) Dole
   (d) Goodyear
   (e) BF Goodrich

2. List ten cottage industries practiced in the Philippines:

   (a) guitars
   (b) pastries
   (c) handmade pottery
   (d) weaving, mats
   (e) clothing, embroidery
   (f) furniture
   (g) ukelele, musical instruments
   (h) jewelry
   (i) candies

3. Three major categories of Filipinos:

   (a) Muslim/Moro
   (b) cultural communities
   (c) Christian

4. Metro-manila includes these surrounding cities:

   (a) Quezon City
   (b) Calocan City
   (c) Pasay City

5. Three duties of a Moro headman are:

   (a) makes decisions in case of disagreement
   (b) performs marriages and funerals
   (c) protects his people against outsiders

6. What the Batak of Palawan use for hunting:

   poisoned darts

7. Name three development projects currently under way in the Philippines:

   (a) mining
   (b) damming rivers
   (c) timber cutting
   (d) plantations, etc.

ANSWER KEY

General Questions (cont.)

8. Give two reasons that development projects are seen by some Filipinos as necessary:

   (a) help stimulate the economy of the Philippines
   (b) give people jobs
   (c) utilize valuable resources
   (d) raise standard of living

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. d
15. c

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